CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28545—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. KHEDIVE	3838	600	L. H. Moule	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	6,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
September 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Cance Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in 1 the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1891. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

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Agents and Secretaries.
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	29 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	18 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is dmitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

HAMS, BACON, AND CHEESE.

JUST ARRIVED BY S. S. "RAVENNA."

		Cash. Rs. A.		Cash. Rs. A.
HAMS in Canvas, 9 to 16lbs	per lb.	0 14	CHEESE, Double Gloster	per lb. 0 13
„ Boneless, cooked, 4lb. tins	„	1 6	BACON in Cut	„ 0 14
„ Lunch	per tin	1 3	Do. in Tins	„ 1 1

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND ATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—

Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the great demand for RESERVED SEATS for the Opening Night, TWO EXTRA ROWS of Orchestra Stalls have been added. In order to prevent disappointment, intending Patrons are respectfully advised to book at once.

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

First appearance in Bombay of the eminent Actor, Mr.

GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,

Supported by the most accomplished Artiste,

MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,

and the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced the most successful Drama of the present Century,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks .....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and every additional chair, Rs. 4 each. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Box Plan open this day at SOUNDY and Co.

Stage Manager.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

SKATING RINK.

THURSDAY (TO-DAY) THURSDAY.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.)
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission free, Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1891,
at 9-15 P.M.
Further particulars hereafter.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

TENDERS are INVITED for the execution of certain works on the Ground, 1st and 2nd Floors of the MALE WARD, St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tenders may be obtained, on payment, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for certain works on the Ground, 1st and 2nd Floors of the Male Ward, St. George's Hospital," will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 2nd proximo.

A sum of rupees 300 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract Documents and Agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd September 1891.

ORDERS WILL BE REGISTERED
FOR
MORDAN'S GOLD
INITIAL LETTER PENCILS,
WITH RING TO ATTACH,
Any Letter can be made, except
C., G., O., Q., S, AND Y.
PRICE Rs. 35, EACH.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—

DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th October next, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet, and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
V.—To transact any other business, which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd October, to TUESDAY, the 20th Idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents, The Presidency Mills, Co., Ld.

Bombay, 24th September, 1891.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of Six Per Cent per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 23rd Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1,912 cwts of SALTPETRE GROUGH (more or less) to the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, for the official year 1892-93, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1891, up to 1 o'clock P.M.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions, (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only) and further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. WALKER,
Captain, R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 21st Sept., 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

R. SCOTT AND COMPANY

BEG to announce that they have a FRESH BATCH of 30 WALERS, ex "Clitus," comprising weight carrying cobs, chargers, Lady's and Park hacks, carriage and Mail Phaeton pairs. They are splendidly bred, all broken and in first class condition, and an inspection of them will satisfy the most fastidious that they are one of the best batches that has ever landed in India. They have been selected by Mr. R. J. Hunter from some of the best Studs in Australia, and are fit for immediate use.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 30 per whole share and Rupees 7½ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 24 September 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 19th September 1891 on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 19th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th September, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to cash or receive from Mr. A. M. JACOB or any other person or in any way to deal with the undermentioned 15 G. C. Notes of Rs. 10,000 each, the said notes forming portion of the monies entrusted by H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad to Mr. Jacob, in respect of which proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Jacob.

Numbers of Notes L-18 36246 to 36,248, 36357 to 36365, and 37192 to 37194.

SANDERSON & Co.

17th September 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 1500 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September 1891, at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1891.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th September, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE ADEN MUNICIPALITY

A QUALIFIED SUB-ENGINEER or OVERSEER, who can survey, make plans and estimates, carry on works, and superintend the new Town of Shaikh Othman under the orders of the Municipal Officer. None but those who can read and write English well need apply.

Salary Rs. 150 with house rent Rs. 25 and Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per month. Applications to be submitted to the ASSISTANT RESIDENT in Charge, Municipality, Aden.

FOR SALE.

THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS. LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THE
STOCK, BLOCK, PLANT, AND GOOD-WILL
OF THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS (LD.)
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AS A GOING CONCERN.
THIS PRESS PUBLISHES THE
"MORNING POST,"
(A WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY PAPER)
AND THE
N.-W. P. ADVERTISER,
(AN EXCELLENT LOCAL ADVERTISING PAPER,
AND HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL
AND OTHER TYPE SUITABLE FOR
JOB WORK.
THE PROPERTY IS VALUED AT
Rs. 1,02,000.

Offers to be made in writing addressed to THE LIQUIDATOR, RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, Limited, (*in Liquidation*), up to noon of the 15th October, 1891, and the highest offer to be subject to the approval of the Court before acceptance. Failing the receipt of an approved offer, the property will be put up to Public Auction on the 31st October, 1891.

P. J. O'HANLON,
Liquidator.

Allahabad, 16th September, 1891.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle, Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Haheen and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Nobbs, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th *Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

Braggi's
OINTMENT 'AND PLAISTERS

ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials

Retail of all Storekeepers.

P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | | | |

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	34,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	1.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	3,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 205
Backbay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pild	5,000	100	100	12	100
Bapty Bros	5,625	200	187	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	10	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	33⅓	470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	62½	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 37½	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	20	17½	36½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	61.d
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	20	5	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	2½	415
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,00	N dv	2,35)
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,30.	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	42)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40)
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	5 5
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	87
Ballary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	19pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,900	1,00	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	385xd
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	15,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	600
Framjee Nowrojee	11,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	490
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct.	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	800	500	50	Nil.	34)
Jamsned Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,00	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	650
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,00	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,00	20	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	10)	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,237½
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1,00	7	1,70)
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	10	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,00	25	1,40)
Shulapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	0	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,00	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	11,312	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	3)	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	4.0
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	2	900	1,00	Nil.	70)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,00	20	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	310
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	20)
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35)
Bombay Cotton	11,000	125	125	20	110
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	55)
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	10	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	3.5
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42)
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90)
Franch	300	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410 c i
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	582½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Princess of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	600	600	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20)
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Vokart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	915

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-7
China Leaf	,, 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,, 21-11 ,,
Do. Old	,, 22 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 18 touch	,, 22-4
English Sovereigns	,, 14-1
Do. Dragons	,, 14
Bar Silver 17 Bottereses	,, 107
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,, 107-4
Spyce Silver	,, 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Football, on the Cooperage, 5-15 p. m.
Indian Cotton Company, 3-30 p. m.
New Berar Company, 4 p. m.
Religious Performance at St. Xavier's College, 6 p. m,
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 pm., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Warora (s), from Calcutta ; Brindisi (s), London ; and Rheinfels (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9 a. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Revenna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

PERFORMANCE AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—A religious performance will take place at St. Xavier's College, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

FOOTBALL.—There will be an Association football practice, at 5-15 p.m., on the Cooperage. All members of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club are requested to be present.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Last night an old Hindu named Ramfal Ganash, aged 65 years, was standing at a window of his house at Girgaum when he lost his balance and fell into the street, a distance of 15 feet injuring himself seriously. He was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. This morning an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

PORBUNDAR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that the Porbundar State has given notice to contractor Hemchand Dharshi to receive rupees forty-six thousand and odd—the amount settled by the award of the arbiters. Contractor Hemchand Dharshi has filed yet another suit against the Porbundar State for the recovery of about Rs. 10,000 on account of the law expenses undergone by him for recovering from the State, the amount due to him for work done. The 28th instant is fixed for the hearing of the suit, which will be heard by the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A PLUCKY RESCUE.—A correspondent, who writes to us on the necessity for swimming baths for natives in Bombay, cites as an instance a daring rescue from drowning, of which he says he was an eye-witness. What would, in all probability, have been, writes this correspondent, a sad and fatal accident was prevented the other day by the courage of a young man, named Modak, in a tank in the garden which surrounds the mansion of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, at Girgaum. Mr. Modak was swimming in the tank, which is from 15 to 20 feet deep, when one of his younger brothers, age 11 years, who was standing on the bank, suddenly lost his balance, and fell into the water. There was no one near by who could swim sufficiently well to jump to the rescue of the child. Mr. Modak, however, managed to bring his drowning brother to the surface, and swam to one of the walls of the tank. Unfortunately the projection he seized hold of was very weak, and giving way, the gallant young man sank with the child again. He once more rose to the surface of the water with his precious burden, and at last succeeded in getting out. This occurrence should open the eyes of young men, our correspondent adds, to the absolute need of learning to swim, which the energetic Parsis have so much taken to lately, for establishing a good swimming bath, like that of the Parsis at Girgaum, or the more prominent European baths at the Back Bay.

THE WIFE MURDER AT MAHIM.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of the Hindu woman of the Purdan caste, who was murdered by her husband at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, on Thursday, the 17th instant, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. Inspectors Jones and Wilson were present to watch the proceedings for the police. It will be remembered that the accused induced the deceased to leave her husband, who was residing at Savantwadi, to come and live with him in Bombay. The couple lived together amicably for some time, but about two months ago as a quarrel ensued between them the deceased left the accused and went to live with another man named Dajee Bapoo. The deceased was then employed as a labourer in the Naegaum Mill. The accused resolved to avenge himself upon the deceased. On the 17th instant while she was on her way to Naegaum Mill the accused accosted her at Lady Jamsetjee Road, and having seized hold of her, dragged her into the room of a house in which he lived. He then closed the doors of the room from inside and knocking the woman down dealt her a severe blow on the back of her neck and killed her. The accused then walked away and surrendered himself to a police sepoy, whom he met on the road while he was on his way to the police station. He then pointed out the room in which lay the body of the deceased. The bill hook which was covered with blood was found lying by the side of the deceased. After the evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, the police sepoy, to whom the accused had surrendered, and a witness who had seen the accused dragging the deceased into the room, had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of murder against Govind Apa, husband of the deceased.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, where heard :—

RE ABDOOL HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, Hajee Osman Hajee Allarakhia, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for four weeks on the ground that the compromise proposed by the Official Assignee was not beneficial to his client. The insolvent's firm carried on business at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, and other places, and it was difficult for his client to make the necessary enquiries into the matter unless a postponement was granted.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for Messrs. Parakh and Co., supported Mr. Starling's application, saying that notice to his clients was served only last week ; and they had not been able to make the necessary enquiries.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor Sulleman Abdool Wahed, had no objection to a reasonable postponement, remarking that his client was the only creditor who had taken the required steps, assisted the Official Assignee, and had, moreover, incurred expense to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Starling said that Sulleman Abdul Wahed was not an original creditor.

After some further discussion, his lordship granted two weeks' postponement.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 26th August last, calling upon certain creditors to show cause why they should not prove their claims, or why otherwise their names should not be struck off the schedule. The application was granted.

RE VIRJEE JEEWANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted the insolvent an extension of his *interim* order for two months.

RE MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BELLIHOMJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for an *interim* order, which Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, opposed. Mr. Dhairyavan then applied for a week's postponement in order to enable his client to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor ; and this latter application was granted.

RE MAHOMED SHARIFF HAJEE NAVSHAD AVAZE.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, for the insolvent, moved for an *interim* order, remarking that his client had filed all the books he had with the Official Assignee. After some discussion, his lordship granted a week's postponement, in order to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit made by an opposing creditor.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MIAJAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the *interim* order on the ground that the matter could not be heard for some time to come. His lordship granted an *interim* order till the first week after the vacation.

RE PARASHRAM BALLAJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the *interim* order for a month. His lordship granted the application.

SAPOLIO is like a good temper, "It sheds a brightness everywhere." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A HINDU REFORMER.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the case in which Mr. Waman Abbajee Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, charges V. N. Bhathey and Atmaram Kanoba, the printers and publishers of the *Karaprakar* or *Truth Sayer*, with defamation in respect to an article headed "An extremely reproachful Story," that appeared in the July number, was resumed.

Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, prosecuted ; and Mr. Brown, with Mr. Moroji Khashinath and Delvi, defended the accused.

Mr. Waman Abbajee Modak cross-examined, continued :—I cannot give names, but the article has been brought to my notice by some persons, whilst others have thought worse of me in consequence of the publication. I know sufficiently well that no such circumstances have taken place in my family, and I do not think my friends have thought worse of it. The only persons who think worse of me are those who have not spoken to me. The circumstances mentioned with regard to alleged immoral conduct of my children in the article is, in my opinion, what would make people think worse of me.

Mr Brown : Is there anything else in the article besides the immoral conduct of your children which you consider would lower you in the opinion of others ?—The alleged suicide of two of my children. There is nothing else. I did not know the accused till I saw him in Court.

You say a rumour was brought to you about alleged suicide ?—About alleged immoral conduct and then suicide. The report was brought to me about suicide by friends of mine and as referring to my children.

Re-examined: A reformer has various degress of sense, but I cannot make any guess as to their number. There are three classes of reformers. The first-class are those who have but distant sympathy in the cause of reform ; (2) those who have a nearer sympathy with reformed movements; (3) and lastly, those who wish to carry out reform practically in their own family. In my opinion the reformers referred to in the alleged libel belong to the last class. I can give no idea of their number as they are extremely rare.

Mr. Bhaishunker : Do you know of any reformer who has kept his daughters beyond the prescribed age in the family according to the orthodox custom ?—None beyond the one I mentioned before, in which this matter applied concurring with other circumstances.

Did you institute these proceedings of your own accord or at the instance of your friends ?—Of my own accord.

Mr. Bhaishunker asked the Court to issue a warrant of arrest against B. S. Sittaram, one of the accused, on whose behalf the accused Bhathey had endorsed the summons, and proposed to call evidence to prove this.

Mr. Brown objected as the prosecution had agreed to go on with the case against the other two accused, and he did not understand how they could refuse to continue without him now.

After Mr. Bhaishunker spoke of the inconvenience the prosecution would incur in recalling the witnesses since the accused Sittaram was not present, having left Bombay and travelled to Ratnagherry, the Court finally ruled that the complainant's evidence would be taken *de novo*, and if a case was then made out against Sittaram the necessary process would be granted.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, examined, said :—I am a subscriber to the monthly magazine *Karaprakar* the "*Truth Sayer*" and received the July number of that magazine. I read an article in it headed "An extremely reproachful Story." When I read it I thought it referred to Mr. Modak, having regard to the previous rumours about him. I had no conversation with Mr. Modak till these proceedings were instituted. I certainly consider that the article is such as to lower Mr. Modak in the estimation of his friends. I had not the least doubt that it referred to Mr. Modak.

Cross-examined : When I speak of the rumour about Mr. Modak I mean to say the rumours regarding the members of his family. I think he would be lowered in the estimation of others in consequence of remarks upon his family. The only reason why I do not doubt that the article refers to Mr. Modak is owing to the rumours I previously heard. In that rumour Mr. Modak's name was mentioned. I would not call myself a reformer, but I have some sympathy with the body of reformers. I am not intimate with Mr. Modak. I know him very well.

Mr. Rogoonath Mokhun, a Licentiate of Civil Engineering, said : I know Mr. Modak. I read the article complained of in the *Karaprakar* in July last. I think it applied to the complainant and had not the slightest doubt about it. My reasons for thinking it applied to the complainant were because in the beginning of June last I heard that two of his children had committed suicide at Lanuli.

Mr. Bhaishunker : What are your other reasons for thinking it applied to Mr. Modak ?—As Mr. Modak has taken a leading part in reforms he has been much pointed out by the orthodox party. In my opinion this article would lower the complainant in the estimation of his friends and harm his reputation and that of his children.

Cross-examined : If I had not heard the rumour previously I should not have conclusively thought that the article applied chiefly to Mr. Modak. Assuming that his friends knew the rumour was false, the complainant would not be lowered in their estimation. I also think he would be damaged in reputation in consequence of the remarks imputed to his children. If I had not known Mr. Modak so well he would have been lowered in my estimation. Neither Mr. Luximon Rao, Mr. Shamrao Rele, and myself belong to the same caste. I do not know exactly what a reformer is. It is a very vague term. (Laughter.)

Re-examined : I should say a reformer is one who conducts himself in keeping with Western civilisation. Mr. Modak is a practical reformer.

Mr. Dhatate Khundderao Gupte next said : I know the complainant and read the article complained of, and I think it would lower Mr. Modak in the estimation of the public.

Cross-examined : I knew it referred to Mr. Modak because I already heard the scandal about the members of his family. I advocate some people's reform in my community.

Mr. Bhaishunker : What do you mean by a reformer ?—One who tries to remedy the social and political evils under which we are now groaning. (Laughter.)

Krishnarao Bhappoo Telang next said : I read the article in question about Mr. Modak and it will undoubtedly lower his reputation. It also lowers the character and harms the reputation of his children.

Cross-examined : I say the article referred to Mr. Modak because I heard a rumour as to the members of his family. I think his character and his reputation would be lowered in consequence of the remarks about his children. That is the only reason.

Mr. Brown : Are you in favour of reform ?

Witness : I want to know what you mean by reform.

Mr. Brown : Are you in favour of certain reforms ?—Yes,

Mr. Bhaishunker : I think you mean by reformer one embellished by Western education.

Mr. Brown : I never asked the witness about embellishments or Western education.

Witness continued : My idea of reformers is one who goes and reforms social customs. Mr. Modak is a reformer of that kind.

Mr. Vishnu Krishna Bhatavadeker was called, and after speaking of the complainant's character and reputation being lowered by the article continued :—Mr. Modak has grown up children and is one of the most leading men amongst reformers. I cannot say how many reformers besides Mr. Modak have grown up daughters. A very small number of reformers give their children Western eduction and keep their daughters unmarried after the prescribed age.

Cross-examined : I thought this article referred to Mr. Modak because it exactly coincided with the report I had heard about his family. I am unable to say now, in the absence of any report, whether I may have thought that it referred to Mr. Modak.

Dr. Balchandra, a Justice of the Peace and a Licentiate of Medicine : The reformers who have given their children a Western education and allow their daughters to grow up unmarried can be counted on my fingers.

Cross-examined : Any reference to a reformer in the *Hindu* community most probably refers to Mr. Modak. My first reason for thinking that the article referred to Mr. Modak was owing to the rumour, and then because there are such few reformers in the *Hindu* community. I cannot say whether there is any thing else in the article besides the imputations regarding his children that affects Mr. Modak without reading it.

Bhasker Hurry Bhagwant, Chief Interpreter in the Court of Small Causes, said : I also think the article referred to Mr. Modak, first from the fact of his being a reformer and then for having kept his children unmarried.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday next at 2-30 p. m.

Mr. Bhaishunker renewed his application for a warrant against B. S. Sittaram, and after the Court recorded the evidence of the accused, Bhathey, to show that he had been the nominal manager of the *Karaprakar* the magistrate granted the process allowing the prisoner bail in Rs. 500 and one surety

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office No. 5, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, on the 22nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Shamrao Vithal. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 58,333-8-9 ; from this sum your directors have set aside the following :—(*a.*) To depreciation account, Rs. 23,000 ; (*b.*) preliminary expenses account as per para 7 of the last report adopted at the 4th ordinary general meeting, Rs. 3,711-4-3 ; total Rs. 26,711-4-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,622-4-6, to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 107-15-0, carried over from last year's account, as also Rs. 100 forfeited to the company by a defaulting waste contractor, so that there remains for disposal a sum of Rs. 31,830-3-6, which your directors recommend should be applied as under :—I.—To ad-interim dividend already paid at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the six months ended 31st December 1890, Rs. 11,125. II.—To dividend to be paid at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for the six months ended 30th June 1891, making in all 6 per cent. per annum for the entire year on the paid-up capital, Rs. 15,575. III.—Reserve fund, Rs. 5,000. IV.—To be carried to next year's account, Rs. 130-3-6 ; total Rs. 31,830-3-6. Your directors trust that the year's results will be considered satisfactory. In the interest of the company your directors had to lay out a large portion of the current income, (1) in paying for machinery of various descriptions which had to be ordered out since the opening of the mill, to supply deficiencies in existing machinery as well as to equalize power in the mill ; (2) in adding a set of 2350 ring spindles to the present strength ; and (3) in putting up an installation of Grinnell's automatic sprinklers, of the latest pattern, for the security of the mill premises against fire. In carrying on the management, your directors care more for the imparting of stability to the mill than to the giving of what may be called "handsome" dividends at the sacrifice of its future welfare. There is now already at credit of the "depreciation account" Rs. 26,800, and there will be to credit of the reserve fund account Rs. 8,000 if the proposal III at close of para 3 above is approved by you—both of which provisions, your directors trust, will be deemed very fair for the first 18 months of our existence, considering that the number of spindles has been raised from 18,164 to 20,956, and also considering that the mill started work at a time when the industry had commenced to suffer from adverse influences. Your directors beg to report that an agreement was entered into by them with the late Mr. Purmanundas Jeevandas on the 22nd September 1890, for a loan spread over five years, of three (3) lacs of rupees on the mortgage of the mill. With this amount your directors have cleared off not only the debts due to the estate of the late Dwarkadas Vassanji and Messrs. Assa Less and Co., the machinists, but have also paid away all the bills from the building contractor and several foundries and mechanical agents in Bombay. Your mill buildings, together with the machinery and other contents, stand insured at Rs. 8,53,800. This annual recurring charge will now be considerably reduced in consequence of the installation of sprinklers above reported.

The chairman proposed, and Mr. J. W. Chatray seconded, "That the directors' report, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1891, printed copies of which have already been circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read, and that they be and are hereby approved and adopted."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Jeevandas Mooljee moved, Mr. S. A. Telang seconded, and it was agreed, "That a dividend of Rs. 35 per share for the six months ended 30th June, 1891, free of income-tax, which together with the dividend paid for the past half-year equals 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, be paid to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 21st September 1891, on and after Thursday, the 1st October 1891."

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. C. D. Vacha, it was agreed :—That the appointment of Mr. Ekanth R. Khote as additional director be and is hereby approved and confirmed.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez moved, and Mr. Subrao Appaji Telang, seconded :—"That Messrs. Shamrao Vithal and Ekanth R. Khote, who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Krishnanath R. Khote proposed, "That Messrs. Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha and Atmaram Balcrushna Kirtiker be and are hereby appointed auditors for 1891-92, ending 30th June 1892, for auditing the accounts of the company yearly or half-yearly, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each, inclusive of stock-taking.

Mr. D. D. Bradbury seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Fernandez next moved : "That the report of the Agents to the directors of the company, dated the 12th day of September, 1891, that they have admitted Mr. Ekanth Raghunath Khote, in succession to the late Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., deceased, as a partner into their firm of Khote and Co., which now consists of three members, namely, Messrs. Joseph Francis Fernandez, Manibhai Premabhai Hemabhai, and the said Ekanth Raghunath Khote, be, and the same is hereby recorded ; as also the undertaking of the said Ekanth Raghunath Khote accompanying the same, and that the said Ekanth Raghunath Khote be recognised and treated by the company as constituting with the said Joseph Francis Fernandez and Manibhai Premabhai Hemabhai, the present firm of Khote and Company as fully and effectually as if the said Ekanth Raghunath Khote had been expressly named as a party to, and executed the agreement of the company with the said firm of Khote and Co., dated the 7th day of July 1883, and that the directors of the company do forthwith enter into a supplementary agreement with the said firm of Khote and Company and the present partners therein, for the purpose of effectuating this resolution.

Mr. Jeevandas Mooljee seconded this motion, which was also carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Subrao Appaji Telang, seconded by the chairman, and carried :—"That this meeting wishes to record its sense of deep regret at the death of Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C. I. E., the father and founder of this company, and its first chairman, in which capacity, and as senior partner in the Agents' firm, he had rendered inestimable services to the company.

The next resolution proposed by Mr. Subrao Appaji, and seconded by Mr. Pirozo C. Sethna, was also carried to the effect :—"That a vote of thanks be accorded to the directors and Agents for the excellent manner in which they have managed the concerns of the company."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

221-90—Mirza H K—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Hajee Junus Hajee Ahmed.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

133-91—Payne, G and S—Allarukhia Vuzeer vs Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu and H. Part heard.

693-90—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C.

876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C. B, and C, M E and H.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person, and Chalk, W, and S.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

133-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

335-88—Ardeshir, H and D—Raghoonath Ramchunder and others vs Veerjee Ramjee—Crawford, B and Co. For dismissal.

338-90—Bicknell and M—Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and another vs A Galbraithe—Conroy and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

695-90—M H Khan for pauper—Mahadew Purushram Manker vs Gunput Crushnarao—In person. Part heard.

63-91—R Skipsey—Jao Antone vs Mungul Ragoo and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

471-91—Wadia and G—Balchund Ramchund and others vs Gunputrao Babajee and another—In person. Part heard.

336-91—Bhaishanker and K—Bapoobhoy Visram and others vs F. Y. Smith and others—Little, S, F, and N.

672-90—In person (a pauper)—Sallay Mahomed bin Khan Mahomed vs Rahimabai and others—In person and J C Cama.

415-90—J C Cama—(for pauper)—Nandoobai vs Nursee Hajee—Jamardhan and A and M, D and J.

61-91—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Keserbai—Bhaishunker and K.

64-91—Roughton and B—Oomer Harroon vs Yemnabai—Wadia and G.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awooker and others—Conroy and B.

439-90—Bhaishunker and K—Makunlall Cheetram and another vs Lahulpursad Bholanath—In person.

658-90—Balkrishna, V N K—Ganeshlal Albelsing and another vs Rampratab Manalal and another—Conroy and B.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

THE *Madras Mail* in a leading article thus describes the situation of affairs in the famine-stricken districts :—

It is happily true that but few deaths have occurred from actual starvation, but it is also true that those who know best the condition of the people find it a perfect mystery how many of them can hold body and soul together on such slender threads of material support. The rains still hold off, and the hearts of many are sick of hope long deferred. The weather prophets have prophesied good things to us, but they have hitherto proved false comforters. We were told that a dry June was usually followed by heavy rains in July ; but July came and passed a comparatively

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

PHENYLE, the most perfect Disinfectant. In bottles As. 12, and 1, 2, and 5 gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seats, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.!! By sending your orders for Wines and Spirits (our own Import), Patent Medicines and Drugs of all kinds to us, and it will convince you of the manner we execute them. A rare opportunity to up-country merchants.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION, (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1891, 10 days allowed for the meeting. Special matches for the Ladies and the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,700 and 8 medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hon. Secy., Poona.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Cathartic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and I will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room, No. 21 Meadow Street:—
10 boxes Dupere Fils Champagne, in quart, very superior.
3 " " " in pints "
30 cases Pilsener beer. "
15 " " " in pints.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—
30 boxes H Light and Co.'s Brandy.
On account of the concerned—
1 case carriage lantern, and K. O. lamps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, September 24, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PEARLS, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Munchoobhoy Tullockchund and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Foolchund Cullianchund, insolvent, consisting of 1 bunch of 21 lurs, containing 250 pearls, 1 large pearl weighing about 17 chuvs, 3 bundles of pearls, weighing about 870 carats and 3 bundles of pearls weighing about 60 chuvs.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold ear and nose ornaments (Nuth, Besur), Cutch coins, metal watches, copper and brass pots, ivory, wearing apparel, turbans, cut piece cloth, purses, scales, tools, boxes, umbrellas, &c.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUNGALOW, No. 30, IN THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said bungalow No. 30, in the European General Hospital, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE STRUCTURE Nos. 554-556, OLD NAGPADA (TELLY GULLY).

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1891, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Bhendy Bazar, (Telly Gully), the materials of the structure, bearing No. 3151, Street, Nos. 554-556.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS, Nos. 110 & 111, AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th October, 1891, at 3 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Government bungalows, Nos. 110 and 111, situated at Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 24, 1891.

S. S. "EDEN HALL" ARRIVED 23rd September, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd September, 1891.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
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Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
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IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
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TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advises a further drop of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 94½; of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan at 106¼; and the withdrawal about £275,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on Short London Bills remained at 2¾ per cent., but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ¼, to 3⅜ per cent. 44 13-16d. per oz. was still the value of Bar Silver; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Four, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £76⅜ and £75⅝, respectively. In New York, however, the metal was ⅜ cent. higher, at 97½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. up at 96 *ex coupon*. Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·32½.

The Wheat Market became quiet, and No. 1 Spot Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool, receded 1d. per cental, to 8s. 6d. ex-quay; White Delhi being ½d. lower, at 8s. 1d. Linseed was easier, but previous quotations of 42s. 6d. at the spot, and 42s. 9d. to arrive, per quarter, ex-quay, and repeated for Bombay Seed.

Cotton on Liverpool closed quiet last evening for spot and arrival Americans, and dull for Surats, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which 500 were East Indian. Prices of all ready Cotton were unaltered; but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-16d. in all positions, the extreme quotations having thus become 4 9-16d. for September deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with fair competition. The line was steady, and prices were unchanged except for two sorts, which were persumably lower, though the telegram does not say so.

An advance of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York at 8⅛ cents; and Futures for December were 11 points higher, at 8·59 cents, an anticipation probably, of lighter arrivals in the near future, but yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 44,000 bales, the figures to hand for the new crop now comparing as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	44,000	35,000	37,000
Three days' do.	127,000	117,000	104,000
Since 1st Sept.	418,000	486,000	384,000

There has again been only a small business passing on Cotton here to-day; but the tone of the market remains steady, and prices are unaltered. Local spinners have bought 950 bales, made up of 350 Naggur, at Rs. 181; 250 of the same growth, but of much lower quality at Rs. 165; 200 Damuguam, at Rs. 163; and 150 Oojein, at Rs. 168; but for export the only purchase is 300 Naggur, at Rs. 164½-65 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, and a moderate business has been done for export in the bases of previous rates.

Seeds have been quiet in tone with a moderate demand from shippers which has been generally met at previous rates; but *Linseed* has been quoted half an anna per cwt higher, at Rs. 5-11-6 to Rs. 5-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	220 bales.
Wheat	11,863 cwts.
Linseed	2,215 "
Rapeseed	947 "
Groundnuts	622 "
Castorseed	1,288 "

FREIGHTS are weaker, with very little demand for tonnage in any position, and with more relets offering.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, and closed this evening with a slightly easier feeling. A moderate amount of Bank Remittance has been done, but private Bills have been as scarce as ever. Rates for the mail have ruled at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 5 9-32d. for Credit, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for October delivery of the latter. Telegraphic, for January to May transfer, at 1s. 5 3-16 was quoted, but at the close Banks were less willing to sell. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and a decline of 1-16 per cent. has been established in Fours both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ per cash, 107 13-16 for the next settling day on the 30th instant, and 107 9 16 for the October account 106¼ is still quoted, nominally, for the other Paper.

SHARES have been quiet, and though, in one or two cases, Cotton Mill Scrip has advanced again, in other rates have receded to our quotations. Otherwise the market is generally unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The steamer Charters arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall left here for Karachi this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

O. L. mail steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 13-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 76⅜
4½ per cent. " 75⅝
Bar Silver 44 13-16
The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 22.

10 p.m. .. .. = 89·1

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

6 a.m. .. .. 78·4
10 a.m. .. .. 81·5
2 p.m. .. .. 82·8
4 p.m. .. .. = 83·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT-BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes Colombo at 4 p.m., on 26th.
Mauritius mail closes Durban at 11 a.m. on 24th instant.
Mail for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 9 a. m. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	23	2	30 p.m.	..	39
Suez.....	23	2	45 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	40	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	16	..	3
" Madras	..	35	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDSWORTHY—TUCK—September 22, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by license—S Carlton Goldsworthy, to Minnie Tuck.

DEATH.

SHROFF—September 23, at his residence No 31, Frere Road, Mr Dossabhoy Edaljee Batlivala (Shroff) father of Dinshaw D Shroff (of Messrs Ralli Brothers). Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PATTEN—August 27, at Dehroe, the wife of G A Patten, D S, Police, of a daughter.
SCOTT—September 15, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major Buchanan Scott, RE, CIE, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COLYEAR—September 13, at the Brewery, Naini Tal, William Archibald Henry Colyear, son of the late David Colyear, of Simla.
DE CLOSETS—September 1, on board the French Mail Steamer "Salazie," of fever, V J de Closets, of Madras, Merchant, aged 26 years and 4 months.
HENDRY—September 16, at Calcutta, 20, Convent Road, Entally, Richard Hendry, Partner of the firm of Harvey and Hendry, after a lingering illness. Aged 69.
JACKSON—September 1, at Madras, Mary Eliza, the loving and affectionate wife of William Inkermann Jackson, Accountant, P W Dept, aged 25 years and 10 months.
MERCER—September 13, at Quetta, Baloochistan, Aileen Margery, the beloved infant daughter of Conductor S Minchin Mercer, Commissariat Department, aged 5 months 13 days.
WOODBRIDGE—September 10, at Koondakoon, Manantoddy, Colonel James Warwick Wooldridge, aged 78 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1891.

THE present Criminal Sessions of the High Court have been noteworthy for the number of trials for murder, and still more noteworthy, perhaps, for the results of these trials. In one case a man who was brought from Zanzibar and indicted on a charge of murdering a cook by shooting him with a revolver, was found guilty of the minor charge of committing a rash and negligent act, and received a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment. There was an element of uncertainty in the case. The prisoner, a Eurasian named Buchanan, who had been threatening to shoot other people a short time before, was not seen to fire the fatal shot, nor was the bullet found. But the report in the courtyard of the house in which he was staying was heard, some one was heard immediately after to go into the prisoner's room, and the cook was found lying dead, shot through the body, while the prisoner himself was found in his own room lying on the bed with a revolver in his hand, five chambers of which were loaded, while the sixth had an exploded cartridge case in it. In finding him guilty of a rash and negligent act the jury declared that the law has its euphemisms; in sentencing him to a year's imprisonment the learned judge proved that it is not without its mercies. But the case, singular as it was in some respects, has not awakened as much interest as the two trials of soldiers on charges of murder, the second of which ended on Tuesday. The first of these two occupied the Court on Monday in last week, and it ended in a verdict the righteousness of which would not be questioned, we believe, even by a travelling M. P. who had confined his study of Indian criminal procedure to the records of the O'Hara case. In the Mhow case there was a dead man; but there were scarcely any other of the essential elements of murder. The accused man was not identified; the rifle with which he was said to have been shot was not found; there was a complete absence of direct corroboration of the witness who said he saw the fatal shot fired. The brother of the dead man alleged that three soldiers, two of whom carried guns, went into his cucumber field, began to pull up cucumbers, and when remonstrated with, one of them aimed his gun at the deceased, Ramrutton, and killed him with a shot which glanced from a tree behind which he was hiding. The witness, Suraj Balloo, alleges that he ran after the soldiers, and that a neighbouring cultivator caught the man who fired the shot, and handed him over to the police. The story, as we have said, was uncorroborated in its essential point, and the reasons for distrusting it were of overwhelming weight. In the first place the prosecution made no attempt to show that the prisoner or any other soldiers from barracks had taken their rifles out that afternoon. Kemp's rifle, as a matter of fact, was found in its rack perfectly clean, by the sergeant who brought him in from the village where he was arrested. It was clear, too, that at the time he was alleged to have been in Ramrutton's cucumber field he was in barracks, getting his tea, and that when he went out he was carrying his stick. His own story was that he went into the field, and seeing a dead body there he went to see what it was. His shouts for assistance brought the dead man's brother and other villagers to the spot, and these latter, connecting him with Ramrutton's death, set upon him, and mobbed him. The story found important confirmation in the fact that when the body was taken charge of it was cold and rigid, and must have been dead four or five hours.

It can scarcely be said, then, that there was much mystery in the case. The spot where the body lay was only three or four hundred yards from the rifle range, and of the two hypotheses, that which made an unarmed soldier the murderer, and that which attributed death to a stray shot from the rifle ranges, the latter was certainly the less improbable. Any other verdict than one of acquittal would, in the face of the evidence, have been deplorable, and we take it for granted that no other view of the case will be taken in any quarter, either in India or at home. But we must candidly acknowledge that it is impossible to regard with the same confident approval the second of the two trials in which soldiers have this Session been called upon to answer a charge of murder. No doubt, in acquitting Sergeants Foster and Blackburn, the jury were swayed by the consideration that the evidence was wholly circumstantial. It must be admitted, too, that having the witnesses before them, they were in a better position to judge of the quality and reliability of the evidence than those of us who judge it only from the written record. Every weight, of course, should be given to both these considerations, but even when that is done the case will strike most people as a more than ordinarily unsatisfactory instance of undetected crime. The body of a low caste Mussulman is found in the early morning lying in the Soldiers' Gardens at Ahmednugger, with a dozen or more cuts or blows upon his head and face. It is proved that a couple of syces passing through the Gardens were stopped by a couple of soldiers on the night before—soldiers who were not identified further than as having stripes on their sleeves—and that soon after the syces had been allowed to pass, screams were heard proceeding from the same neighbourhood. Near the body a pipe and a watch belonging to Sergeant Blackburn, and a cane which had been borrowed by Sergeant Foster, were found, and the clothes of both men were next morning marked with blood, Foster's sword-belt in particular, having blood marks upon it. Foster, moreover, was proved to have been in possession of a pocket handkerchief with bloodstains upon it which he had asked a comrade to throw away for him, after cutting it into strips, but which was recovered. The evidence was circumstantial and inferential in an unusual degree. No one saw the man murdered, and no one was able to swear that Foster and Blackburn were in the gardens on the night of the murder. But it was a remarkable testimony to the weight of circumstantial evidence that the counsel for the prisoners did not deny that they were both there. The pipe, the watch, the cane, the bloodstained sword and sword-belt and handkerchief and trousers were witnesses whose evidence the defence made no attempt to controvert.

The defence, indeed, was a hypothesis, elaborated with much skill, and laid before the jury with singular impressiveness. The two Sergeants, it was suggested, were in the gardens, and they were set upon by a gang of men of whom the dead Mahomedan may have been one. It was regimental pay day, a fact known to a good many people outside the regiment, and this would be a reason why *budmashes* should on that night have waylaid the soldiers, who were certain to have money upon them. The theory hardly fitted in with the evidence of the two syces who alleged that the "two men in red coats with stripes on their sleeves" had themselves been playing the part of *budmash*. But the jury were advised both by Mr. Russell and from the Bench that the evidence of such men should be received with caution. One reason for so regarding it there undoubtedly was in the fact that the two men said nothing about the treatment they had received until the next morning, though the muccadam of their stables was at the stables when they got there on the night of the 7th. On the other hand it has some claim to credence in the reserve with which both men spoke upon the identity of their assailants. The native witness, whose shortcomings the jury were carefully warned against, both by the learned judge and by the counsel for the prisoners, has as his characteristic weakness a tendency to prove too much; and the fact that these two men refrained from identifying the Sergeants who they alleged had assailed them gives their story an appearance of credibility. However there was one incident in this scene of mystery in the Soldiers' Gardens the proof of which did not rest upon native evidence. Two artillerymen spoke to having heard, three minutes before gun fire on the night of the murder, shrieks proceeding from the neighbourhood of the gardens. There was no confusion of voices, nothing like the shouting of a turbulent mob, but the yell of one man, the "yell of somebody in distress," as the witness described it; or "a continuous scream," in the words of his comrade. "We stood and listened to it for a minute," the artilleryman said, "to see if we could hear any more sounds, but we heard nothing more. It did not sound to me as if a row had been going on in that direction." This is plainly inconsistent with the hypothesis that the two Sergeants had dealt with the nameless Mahomedan as one of a company of ruffians who were endeavouring to loot them. Besides this, both men were unscathed. There was not a scratch upon either, and the blood upon them certainly did not come from their own wounds. Jurors are not obliged to state their reasons, so that we are unable to judge how far the hypothetical row in which the prisoners defended themselves from hypothetical assailants impressed itself upon the consciousness of the jury. They were urged from the Bench, in strict propriety it will readily be admitted, to consider the absence of motive for the murder. But the condition in which both men were at the time makes motive an element of less importance than usual. If the syces' account is correct, and if Foster and Blackburn were the men who treated them so strangely, it is easy to understand that the dead man fell a victim neither to passion nor to cupidity, but to the drunken wantonness which finds expression now in some inane prank, now in some act of unthinking brutality. An endeavour was made to discredit the syces' evidence by recalling the fact that the Sergeants having received their pay that day would have no reason for searching these men's clothes for money. But there was evidence that both men were under the influence of drink, and in that condition men will do for sheer wantonness what they will not do for money. The men were ably defended by Mr. Louis Russell, and they owe their liberty, at all events, very largely to as striking a piece of criminal advocacy as there has been in India for a long time. But Mr. Russell himself seems to have looked for no greater success than the reduction of the charge against Foster—the state of whose sword may have indicated that he had taken the leading part in the affray—to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. If the jury had brought in a verdict to that effect no one would have complained that they took a severe view of the case. As it is the trial and its result have occasioned no little surprise, and many people who are ready to accept it without protest will wonder all the same how, upon the evidence, it was arrived at.

THE home papers by last mail revive the painful story of the suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria which shocked the world in January 1889. The suicide of the Baronne Marie de Vetsera at the same time, and the extraordinary attachment of the two, led to the concoction of many conflicting versions of the affair. The Baroness Vetsera, mother of the young lady, who was only in her seventeenth year, it will be remembered, wrote a memoir of which fifty copies were printed and circulated only among the high officials of the State. Without that consideration which perhaps might have been given to the subject, the edition was promptly withdrawn and destroyed. After a lapse of almost three years it transpires that "one copy was saved and has been translated." The authoritative account of the tragedy was that Prince Rudolph was at the time suffering from injuries to his head, sustained in a fall from his horse some months before. This may or may not have been perfectly true, but his royal Highness was also suffering from the same romantic affection which preyed upon the mind of the youthful Baronne. Their first meeting was unknown to the lady's mother, and it was a case of what in every day parlance is termed "love at first sight." The Baronne Marie went to England, and on her return "the Countess L. who should have rebuked the young lady, became an intermediary." Often at the races the Crown Prince's carriage "would come so close to hers that her coachman had to stop." Towards the end of October 1888, the Crown Prince wrote to her, registering the letter, and expressing a strong desire to meet her shortly on the Prater. Though the Baronne Marie declared it impossible, the Countess L. arranged a meeting, and frequent interviews followed. "Oh if I could only die for him," she writes, "he is my guiding star, my God, my all." The devotion of the poor girl is all-absorbing, but that of the Crown Prince is no less profound. He gave her an engagement ring, though he had been already married to the Princess Stephanie for eight years, and around her neck he placed a chain with a locket containing a small piece of linen with a drop of his own blood. Again she wrote: "If we could die together in a hut, how happy we should be! We are continually talking of this, and it makes me feel happy." Her friends besought her to fight against this passion, which must assuredly lead to suffering for all, but her infatuation was too great for her will, and we find her resorting to a gipsy fortune-teller to learn her destiny. A suicide is foretold, and she becomes despondent, sleepless. Then she disappeared, and not till then did the Baroness Vetsera know how intimate had been her relations with the Crown Prince. She had written to her sister: "Both full of enthusiasm we are about to enter the uncertainty of another world. . . As I could not resist my love I die with him." The two are found lying dead side by side, it appears, all statements as to the subsequent suicide of the Prince on learning of the Baronne's death to the contrary. In the grief and anger of the Royal household is the only explanation of after events to be found. The Prince's body was borne away; that of the girl left lying where it was for thirty-six hours. The remains were not allowed to enter Vienna; neither coffin nor hearse was allowed to approach the pavilion at Mayerling. The body was placed in a carriage, in a sitting posture and hurried away to Heilgenkreuz. Justice would have accorded no less respect to the victim than to the seducer, but the unfortunate girl's remains were regarded much as a pauper's. Details of this kind it is only natural the Austrian Royal family would be anxious to suppress, but having been once printed their ultimate disclosure was inevitable. It would have been better had the Baroness Vetsera's story been allowed to go forth at the time. Coming now correction is impossible, and it can only serve to reopen healing wounds and cause fresh pain to the families and friends of both parties.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ought to have little to fear from the opposition to his re-election by the constituency of North-East Manchester, however keen the contest may be. The Government would not, after the recent experience of "the General Election in Miniature," have risked the loss of so important a seat by transferring an Under-Sec

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

The French Press cordially recognizes the pacific intention of Germany in issuing the decree regarding the passport measures in Alsace-Lorraine.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. G. Curzon are mentioned as probable successors to Sir James Fergusson as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A keen contest is expected to take place at North-East Manchester for the re-election of Sir James Fergusson.

THE DEFENCE OF THE THAMES.

Operations which have been carried out with a view to testing the defences of the Thames show that Brennans new torpedo is a great success.

A SIAMESE PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

H. R. H. Prince Damrong of Siam who is making a short stay in England has visited the Gordon Boys' Home and other schools.

BONUS TO THE LATE AGENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 23.

Thirty-six thousand rupees or one year's salary is to be given as bonus to Mr. D. W. Campbell, late Agent of the East Indian Railway, in recognition for his long and excellent services to the Company.

THE E. I. RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND.

General Strachey's proposal to make a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Provident Fund of the East Indian Railway Company, in addition to the usual contribution, to the Secretary of State, has been accepted. The Company having made a splendid half-year for the services rendered by the staff in India towards such a satisfactory result, this recognition is made.

THE NEW ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, P. W. D.

The permanent successor to Colonel Begbie, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, will be Mr. R. G. Macdonald who is expected to return to India by mail leaving London on the 12th September and will take over charge from Colonel Begbie who intends retiring.

THE GILGIT-KASHMIR TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

After a necessity has arisen for connecting Gilgit with the Kashmir telegraph system to secure communication during the winter months, a land cable will possibly be laid for a certain distance.

THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Government of India have referred to the Chief Commissioner of Burma the question of railway extension from the Tounghoo-Mandalay line to Myingyan, with a view to settling the alignment calculated best to further the purposes of famine relief. The route considered most desirable may be the Meiktela.

WEATHER AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 23.

The season report for the past week states that rainfall is very seriously deficient in central districts where it is urgently wanted. The prospects are slightly improved in parts of South Arcot and Chingleput, but more gloomy in the central districts. Pasture and fodder are scarce and the condition of the cattle is deteriorating in many districts; 29,492 persons are employed on relief works and over five lakhs of rupees are granted in loans for the digging of wells.

MORTALITY AT MADRAS.

During last week the death rate at Madras was 112 per 1,000 as against 40 in the previous years.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 23.

Dr. Laurie's report on the Chloroform Commission, with a preface by Sir Asman Jah, will be published almost immediately.

The Resident and the Minister witnessed some interesting operations at the Afsulgunj Hospital to-day. The keenest interest is felt here in the chloroform question, as, if Dr. Laurie's theory is adopted in its entirety, the boon to suffering humanity will be immense.

Major Gough, Military Secretary, and Secretary of the Miscellaneous Department, left for Australia to-day on 72 days' leave. Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Minister, acts for him.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the deputation from Aligarh will breakfast with the Nizam to-morrow, and leave Hyderabad in a few days. Their visit has been a most successful one.

The grant from the Nizam to the Aligarh College has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month, and large sums in aid of it have been subscribed by the nobles. In Warungal alone Rs. 24,000 were subscribed during their visit towards the new Museum to be added to the College, which is to be called after the Nizam.

Sir Asman Jah invited a small party yesterday to witness the physical drill performed by the Golcondah Brigade under Major Afsur Jung at Surroornugger. His Excellency and his guests were much pleased with the performance.

Our rainfall is still only one-half the average. Though all fear of actual famine is over there will possibly be considerable distress in some districts. The rainfall in a few districts is up to the average.

The Secunderabad cricket team left for Bombay to-day.

HEREDITY AND REGENERATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 23.

At a meeting held to-day at the *Showkat* press premises under the presidency of Doctor Rajagopal, L. R. C. P. S., Edinburgh, Mr. Vasudeva Rao, B. A., A. G. M., Principal, Dharmivant College, read an interesting paper on Heredity and Regeneration of India, contradicting Professor MacMillan's theory that female seclusion is the main cause of retrogression of India, and showing the caste system as the root of all evil. At the chairman's request Mr. S. M. Mitra gave an Urdoo *resumé* of the address.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The tie to-day was between the Cheshire Regiment and the Worcester Regiment, 2nd Team. The teams were: Worcester—Goal—Private Sturt. Backs—Privates Cooper, and Brooks. Half-backs—Privates Archer, Reiley, and Hughes. Forwards—Lance-Corporal Merrick, Privates Southall, Haston, Langford, and Giddy. Cheshire:—Goal—Private Brennan. Backs—Privates Clifford and Burrall. Half-backs—Privates James, Ellis, and Lieutenant Marden. Forwards—Privates Mathews, Hewett, Holmes, Bates, and Pendrey. The Worcester won the toss and played downhill. They took the ball into the vicinity of the Cheshire goal, where it was kept for ten minutes, but no score was made. The ball then visited the other end, but was speedily returned to the old position. The first half terminated without any score for either side. In the second half play was very even, the Cheshires commencing to press hard towards the end got several ineffectual shots at their opponents' goal. The time allotted for the game expired without any score being made. An extra quarter hour was played, in which the Cheshire men by Holmes kicked for goal, winning the match by one goal to *nil*.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE annual dinner of the Staff College of the Bombay and Madras Armies took place last night at the Club of Western India. This is the first occasion on which the function has taken place in Poona. The members of the Staff College, who were present, were:—Major-General Blundell, Brigadier-General Gatacre, D.S.O., Brigadier-General Hogg, Colonel Lugard, Colonel Curties, Major Jeffreys, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum, Captain Kitchner, Captain T. P. Geoghegan and Major Penton. The guests were:—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-General B. H. Pottinger, R. A., Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D.S.O., Major C. J. Blomfield and Captain Le Gallais, A.-D.-C.

Major-General Blundell, in proposing Sir George Greaves' health, thanked his Excellency for honoring the dinner with his presence, which he construed, is an expression of goodwill towards a body of officers who had endeavoured to fit themselves for the responsible duties of the staff, and laid great stress on the importance of staff officers working in union with regimental officers. He recommended all officers to pass the college course, and finally hoped that the Chief might be present on many future occasions. The toast was heartily drunk.

His Excellency, in replying to the toast, said: I have always been thoroughly alive to the value to the Army of a Staff College course, and have already done everything in my power to further the interests of the college, and to get on those who had passed through it. My greatest regret has been that I did not go there myself. I was preparing for it in 1866 on my return from New Zealand, when I unexpectedly received a certificate of qualification for the staff through service in the field and an appointment as Brigade-Major at Dover. Since then I have had the luck to be continuously employed on the staff, and have had no time for anything else. I remember years ago that I recommended that the number of students should be raised to 100, and that officers should be selected from corps, for a course of study. No doubt, when the college first began, a number of bookworms worked for the staff to the exclusion of adjutants, musketry instructors, and other officers, who were thoroughly employed in their profession, and at that time, no doubt, the Staff College was not in favor with the army, and the staff was what one might call self-selected. But we have changed all that. There are many more people who prepare officers now. At one time, I think, Sandy was the only one. I remember going to him by appointment to go through a sort of examination before I settled down to study, but his neighbour's dog had worried his best turkey, and he came into the room in a tearing rage, with his hair on end and his hand full of feathers and was unable to attend to me. (Laughter.) He was a good man though, and many officers owe their advancement to his instruction. (Applause.) I don't think it would be possible to extend the Staff College, but I think that more use should be made of the garrison instruction system, and that officers should, in addition to qualifying for promotion, go annually through a short course. It is popularly believed that officers should learn nearly all they are required to know while in their regiments, but this is impossible as any one who knows the work in a regiment must see on reflection more especially in these days of musketry, squadron and company training, &c., and the duties of the staff demand special instruction. But gentlemen, you must not run away with the idea that everyone who passes successfully through the Staff College must of necessity make a good staff officer. To be a good staff officer a man must first be a good soldier, and he can only become that by possessing soldierly instincts and taking every opportunity of improving them, and he must be a good regimental officer. A thorough soldier is the ideal to aim at. You will certainly not be understood by Civilians, your good qualities will probably be overlooked by the military authorities, but you will come out when you get your chance; and a thorough soldier, who has also a Staff College certificate, is sure to go far. I have several of these examples in my mind's eye, but will not detain you any longer, and will only say, in conclusion, what I said at the commencement, that I am one of the warmest supporters in the Army of the Staff College, and as long as it remains in my power to benefit it, I shall do so. (Applause.) I am delighted at having the pleasure of meeting you here to-night. I am fond of all soldiers, but the educated soldier is the one that has all my sympathy, and it is quite evident that in the future we shall require our officers to be better educated than in the past. The men are better educated, the enemy is better educated, and there is no time now-a-days to acquire staff knowledge during war. Things go so quickly now that a false step at the beginning can never be retrieved. (Loud applause.)

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* LIBERAL C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade play-ground between the above clubs. The Liberal lost the game by 41 runs, according to the result of the first innings. Appended are the full scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D H Darcowalla run out	4		
F H Bode, b Madon	7		
K S Ali, c Karanjia, b Madon	0	b Madon	9
D Powvalla, b Doctor	2		
D E Mody, l-b-w b Madon	7	not out	10
C M Patel, c Affinwalla, b Madon	29		
S B Doctor, c Karanjia, b Madon	33		
R E Mody, c Moolla, b Madon	6		
M Vagidbar, b Khambhata	9		
C D Moolla, b Karanjia	16	not out	12
P H Gista, not out	0	b Doctor	0
Extras	14	Extras	8
Total	127	Total	39

LIBERAL C. C.

1st Innings.	
S H Bode, c Gista, b Powvalla	6
B Daroowalla, st Mody, b Patel	11
K Khambhata, c Gista, b S Doctor	31
Vakil, b S Doctor	7
B D Doctor, b S Doctor	0
Affinwalla, c Daroowalla, b S Doctor	11
D Karanjia, b Doctor	9
M B Masani, b Doctor	0
B Karanjia, c Bode, b S Doctor	0
S Moolla, st B R Mody	2
J B Madon, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	86

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·842
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·815
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	178
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	16·26
" " year	70·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd September	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened this evening by H. E. the Governor at Council Hall in the presence of a large number of spectators. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Harris and Captain Jervis was received at the entrance of the Council Hall by a hundred rank and file of the 10th Bombay Infantry with the band colours under the Captain and met by the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, President of the Association and Colonel Hutchinson, Honorary Secretary. The Hon'ble Mr. Moore in requesting H. E. the Governor to open the Exhibition said, in his opinion, the present Exhibition does not come up to the standard of last year which was exceptionally good, but it is quite equal to others and generally surpasses them, as regards quality. These Exhibitions have done much good in this, latter respect, and there has been a steady improvement in quality; and it is a fact that pictures to which prizes were awarded some years ago, would not obtain them now. I must express the gratification I feel at seeing ladies coming in such numbers to the front and carrying all before them. I miss this year pictures of many of our best contributors in this Presidency; some of these will doubtless exhibit again, but there is one whose loss we all sincerely deplore, both as a friend and artist in no mean degree, whose paintings have adorned the walls of the Council Hall for many years past, but whose hand will never paint again, I allude to Colonel Pullen who died some months ago and who was one of our chief supporters. I must also publicly acknowledge the services of the indefatigable Honorary Secretary Colonel Hutchinson, himself, one of our best artists, and of his able and energetic assistant Mr. Clifford, both of whom spared no pains to make the exhibition a thorough success, and to whom our best thanks are due.

His Excellency in opening the Exhibition said: I have had a few notes handed to me by Colonel Hutchinson in which it appears that the numbers, as regards oil colours, show very slight diminution from the exhibits of last year, there being 216 as against 220 last year. In water colours, the exhibits this year number 170 as against 180 last year, but I am advised that this year the quality is extremely good, and I may especially mention the series of pictures sent in by Mr. Bhedwar as especially worthy of notice. Mr. Moore has alluded feelingly to the serious loss that artistis in this country, and especially in this neighbourhood, have suffered by the demise of Colonel Pullen, and the absence of pictures from such lady artists as Mrs. Fairlieman, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Jardine, and Mrs. Scott. These facts must certainly be regretted by all; but we may hope that in one or two cases they will return with renewed vigor after their furlough, and that we may see their works again. I understand that the arrangements and management are the same as last year under Colonel Hutchinson as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Clifford as Assistant Secretary; and that fact speaks much for the success of the Exhibition. The exhibits from outstations of metals and pottery are particularly good. Finally, I have to remark that it has been found necessary in consequence of lack of competition, in one or two instances, to withhold certain prizes, and I have on two previous occasions here last year, and in Bombay during the winter, had opportunities of offering a few remarks from my point of view of utility to this country of these exhibitions, and I fear my remarks have scarcely been of an encouraging character to those who help to supply these exhibitions with pictures. On the other hand there is some consolation which we may take ourselves from another point of view. My idea has been in the remarks I have just offered that artists have to fight against very serious climatic difficulties, scarcely met with on the Continent of Europe, and I think a fair proof of what I say is evidenced by the fact that at the time when the art of painting in India had probably arrived at its highest pitch, those who undertook to display the paintings were extremely careful to protect them from the ravages of weather, and with such success that their colours have been beautifully preserved for a long period of time. These paintings were paintings on walls not on wood or canvas, and efforts to-day are directed towards improving the art paintings on wood and canvas, and it is there that difficulties are met. I may instance as a proof that these defects do exist, that the forms of building adopted in this country are by no means adopted for art purposes either, and that there is a considerable gloom in order to keep out the powerful rays of the sun; or else in order to admit air there is a strong cross light that is one of the serious defects which art has to face. Again there is the difficulty that there are at this present time a number of professional artists in this country. We know at home that the profession of painting procures many followers, and the pecuniary success of those who arrive at the top of the tree, encourage many to follow principally, no doubt, for the love of art, but subsequently from the necessity of finding means of livelihood, that assistance towards the improvement of painting is in a large measure wanting in India. There has also been a decadence in art painting amongst the natives themselves, and a gain to those who are trying to resuscitate it. The European residents, by far the largest number, are too busy, and it is absolutely impossible for them to take it up as a profession, it is rather an amusement. I think it may be laid down as a dictum that whatever is taken up in this world, whether art or science, it is not likely to arrive at its highest excellence, unless there are a certain number to pursue it as a profession. I don't mean to suggest that there are not occasional bright starts to both men and women of highest genius, able to produce most excellent work without having made the pursuit their profession; but they are exceptions. It is undoubtedly a rule that in every walk of life there must be professional work if the highest order is to be obtained. Whatever the detractors of our countrymen may say of us, they must admit that those who are professionals in this country in their own particular line, whether it be civil or military, or in pursuit of much outside profession, they are, one and all, so busy that it is absolutely impossible for them to take up the art as a profession. There is a crumb of comfort in fact that by these exhibitions people of this country are shown that there is something to be aimed at in placing paint on canvas or on wood; they are also possibly in an humble and unassuming way supporting the Government of this country. In the effort it has made for the last few years to extend the system of technical education in the Art School of Bombay and in the College of Science here, a number of young men, who are not necessarily going to pursue art as a profession, but have to take up the drawing in course of their studies, it is quite possible that amongst such there may be some who may go on with the art of drawing and subsequently adopt it as a profession, and if they have opportunities of visiting exhibitions of painting in our various centres, it is a chance for them to improve themselves, and seeing what is good in art; it is a chance which they would not have, but for these exhibitions. Therefore, those who help us by sending their pictures to this exhibition, have every reason to comfort themselves that they are supporting the Government in its anxious task of administration, and in opening up walks of life for the people of this country.

The following were the prizes awarded:—

H. E. the Governor's Prize—For the best original picture in the Exhibition by an amateur Artist. "An Ootacamund Belle."—Mrs. Gauntlett.

H. E. Lady Harris's Prize—For the best Landscape in water-colours. Indian subject. "In the Tons Valley, Dehra Dun"—Col. G. Strahan, R. E.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prize—For the best Landscape, in oils or water-colours by an Officer of the Army, serving in the Bombay Presidency. "Sydney Point."—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Stopford, R. A. For the best drawing by a Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, serving with European Troops, Bombay Army. "A Hunting we well go"—C. H. Knight. "A Hunting we well go"—Native Troops, Bombay Army. No competition.

The Honorable Mr. Moore's Prize.—For the best Landscape in oils, Indian subject. "Among Deccan Hills."—Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde.

Sir C. B. Pritchard's Prizes.—For the best original flower painting in Oils. "Roses."—Mrs. George Young.

For the best original flower painting in water-colours "Roses."—Mrs Hodgins.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's Prizes.—For the best copy. Satyr and Pet (Copy)—Mr J D Esperance. For the best Photograph (Figure or Group.) No award. For the best specimen of Indian carving in wood. No. 11 not yet awarded. For the best specimen of Metal-work. No 12 not yet awarded. For the best specimen of Gold or Silver work. No 13 not yet awarded.

Major-General B. H. Blundell's Prize.—For the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army. No competition.

Mr J K Spence's Prizes.—For the best figure painting in oils or water colours. "A Vaidu."—Mr H Cousens. For the best figure in the opposite medium to Prize No 13. "Study of figure."—Lieut A C Lovett.

Dr Pollen's Prize. For the best picture of Animal Life in Oils or Water-Colours—No award.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's Prizes—For the best picture in oils or water-colours by a native of India. "A Parsi Lady and Child"—Mr. Pestonji Bomanji.

Mr. G. B. Reid's Prize.—For the best study of a head from life by a Lady, "Helen Marguerite."—Mr. A. H. Brackenbury.

Colonel Hutchinson's Prize.—For the best original picture by a boy or girl, a pupil in any school in the Bombay Presidency. No competition.

Mr. A. G. Hudson's Prize.—For the best photograph, enlargement, "Childhood."—Mr. A. L. Hoper-Dixon.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne's Prize.—For the best drawing in black and white, or sepia. No competition.

Mr. Chatfield's Prize.—For the best original head in any medium by a student in the School of Art in Bombay. No competition.

The Society's Prizes.—For the best series of four landscape sketches in oils *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12. Not awarded.

For the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colours, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.

No. 256 "Cathedral Rock," No. 259, "Funnell Hill, Matheran," No. 260 "The Blue Valley," No. 261 "Bhau Malang Range."—Mrs. Bisset.

For the best painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, &c.)

"Gold Mohur".—Mrs. T. A. Fisher—For the best photograph landscape.

"The Mirror of the Morn."—Mr. A. L. Hoper Dixon.

Highly commended.—"Afghan Cemetery," Mrs. Nicholson, "The fighting Temeraire," Miss K. Banajee, (copy) "Pansies." Mrs. M. H. Minter, "Easter Lilies," Mrs. George Young, "My Pet" Mrs. Bruce "Mariammahl," Mrs. Bruce, "Old Maratha Days" "Returning from the Fray" Mrs. T. A. Anderson, "Boats off Apollo Bunder," Mrs. Andrew Ker, "On the Samungli Road, Quetta," Capt. M. H. Temple, "Mount, Everest" Master Peyton.

COMMENDED.

"Gul Kuth" Mrs. Nicholson.
"The Homes of the Water Nymphs, Srinagar," (for its drawing) Major the Hon'ble F. Shore.
"Pinks," Mrs. Minter.
"A Bit of Sal Jungle" Mr. T. A Anderson.
"Crossing the Jhelum" Mr. F. A. Anderson.
A "Sketch" Master Kenneth-Warden.
"Common Teal" Mrs. E Giles.
"Kiari Falls," Col H, S. Hutchinson.
"A Misty Day," Mrs. Williamson.
"A Peep of the Plains, Dagshai." Mrs. Kitchener.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MAHATMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is, I think, the duty of every lover of truth to contradict statements likely to leave wrong and harmful impressions, as much as it is the duty of an editor to see that the information given to the public through his columns is, as far as he knows, correct. In a letter from your London correspondent, in your issue of 22nd instant, certain statements were made regarding Mrs. Besant, which I cannot allow to pass without comment. As your correspondent remarks, Mrs. Besant's greatest enemy has never accused her of untruthfulness, or expressed doubts as to her perfect sanity; yet your correspondent thinks it may not be improbable that she has made the absurd statement, that she was no longer Annie Besant but an incarnation of Mdm. Blavatsky, basing his assumption on the fact that she has lately made certain remarkable assertions at a public meeting in London, which your correspondent has not rightly understood; and thereby he insinuates that Mrs. Besant is either no longer truthful or else a little deranged mentally. Now, in the first place, Mrs. Besant never has made, and, so long as she remains sane, never can make, the ridiculous statement mentioned above; in the second place, the fact of Mrs. Besant having lately received many letters from the Mahatmas connected with the T. S., which has, perhaps not unnaturally, caused your correspondent to doubt Mrs. Besant's truthfulness or sanity, has for the last four months been known to the writer and many others whom it concerned. Not only Mrs. Besant has been in receipt of such communications, but others also in Europe, America, and India, since the death of H. P. Blavatsky. I myself have seen such arrive in this country. And here let me clearly state that such methods of communication are not *supernatural*, with all due deference to the opinion of your correspondent. A Theosophist refuses absolutely and unconditionally to believe in the existence of the supernatural in any form. Nor are the Mahatmas the wonderful beings the public think we believe them to be; they are mortal men like the rest of us, only with a wider knowledge of nature's laws, and consequently "an increased scope for making use of such laws *when necessary*." This method of precipitated writing, for instance, they only use when despatch is needed, just as we use the telegraph when the post would be too slow for our purpose; many letters have been received from the masters through the prosaic medium of the imperial post; and when their method of communication has become the common property of the public, as it will some day, the telegraph will be voted slow, clumsy, and expensive. If you ask why it is not now given to the public to use this method, this reply is all sufficient:—The forces used for its accomplishment can be utilised for evil as well as good, for destruction as well as construction. Let us be thankful for our own sakes that the knowledge of these powers is in safe hands for the present. Your correspondent asks, not unreasonably, why the Mahatmas do not convey Mrs. Besant to Bombay by the same supernatural agency they employ for their correspondence. The answer is as simple and as reasonable as the question. In order to transport any object by this agency (which is most distinctly not supernatural), from one place to another, it is necessary to transform it from the solid state of matter to another state we may call the 4th (not yet clearly known to modern scientists) and again re-integrate it to the solid state. Now up to and including the vegetable kingdom this appears to be possible, and were the animal and human kingdoms wholly composed of physical matter, as the materialists would have us think, the operation would also be possible in their cases; but just because in these kingdoms there is that which transcends the physical (call it *soul*, or any thing you like) this disintegration would be fatal. The Masters could, as your correspondent suggests, convey by this method of disintegration and re-integration the body of Mrs. Besant from London to Bombay, but when we get her here we should have nothing but a corpse; that bright soul we all admire, that spirit dauntless in the fight for liberty and truth wherever these treasures can be found, which we hope soon to have among us, would have fled, for no Mahatma can disintegrate or in any way affect them. Let us hope then that Mrs. Besant will not be made the subject of an experimental supernatural (?) voyage asked for by your correspondent, but that she will be permitted to travel out with the mails per P. and O. so as to arrive here as expected on 14th December. I write thus at length not to advance any particular views, but to defend a lady, a scholar, and a philanthropist from those of her enemies who are really not aware what they are writing about. Thanking you for your courtesy in affording me a space in your columns.—I remain, &c.,

C. L. PEACOCKE,
Lt., R A.

Colaba, Sept. 22.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant F. T. D. Henslowe from 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 8th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant A. C. Ralph to be Quartermaster. 17th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. L. Davidson to be Quartermaster and Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland to be Adjutant. 1-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant V. A. Ormsby to be Quartermaster.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain H. R. Brander, 32nd Pioneers, and Lieutenant R. J. Spurrell, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to England for one year on private affairs. Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, 1-5th Gurkhas and Lieutenant F. A. Hicks, Hampshire Regiment, to England for 6 months on medical certificate. Colonel F. Lance, Commanding at Ferozepore, 21 days' privilege leave to Simla. Lieutenant R. M. Barff, 45th Sikhs, to Calcutta for 6 months to study the language. Surgeon T. B. Moffitt, Medical Staff, to Darjeeling for two months on private affairs.

HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 22.

THE musical and dramatic entertainment in the Inniskilling Theatre, that I told you in my last letter we looked forward to in the near future, is worthy of the first place in my letter, as letters to newspapers are not like ladies' letters in keeping the most interesting news for the end. The performance commenced with an overture, exquisitely played by the string band of the Hyderabad Contingent. This splendid band delighted us by playing twice again during the evening. It was a disappointment to all of us that Mrs. Beauclerk was unable to give us the song she was down for in the programme, as it is always a treat to hear her fine and well cultivated voice. The singing of the other two ladies, Mrs. Leach and Mrs. Drake, was perfect. The latter especially charmed us with her song, "Beauty's eyes," but the applause she received, though prolonged and enthusiastic, could not elicit an encore. Mr. Bosanquet made his first appearance in public, and sang "The three Beggars" so well, that we hope often to hear his fine tenor voice again. Captain Stevens' song "The Romaney Lass," was also well rendered. A song and chorus from "Trial by Jury" were thoroughly appreciated, but the items in the programme that fairly brought down the house were the Sailor's Hornpipe, danced by Dr. Bourke, and "The Macnamara Band," sung by Captain Smith and Mr. Mercer. Both were persistently encored. Dr. Bourke, notwithstanding the heat and his exertions, most good naturedly responded by dancing an Irish jig quite as well as he danced the Hornpipe of the jolly tar, which character he looked to perfection; and our comic singers repeated for us the last verses of their most amusing songs. Mr. Clark did not carry the house with him in his recitation as he did when he recited "The Little Revenge" in the Club a short time ago, but this was owing to the piece not being such a taking one, as no fault could be found with his rendering of it. But good though the concert was, it must be acknowledged that the dramatic part of the entertainment was the chief feature of the evening's amusement. The piece chosen was "Second Thoughts," a play in one act, and only requiring three actors. Sir Herbert Mervyn (Major Leach) is surprised in a conservatory of a ball-room by his pretty cousin, the Hon. Helen Cliveden (Mrs. C. Stevens), and he informs her that he is ruined, and his ancestral halls must be sold. She tells him he can never submit to that and that he must do *something*, but as neither of them can discover anything he can do, she suggests, that he should marry the rich widow, Mrs. Macsharon (Mrs. Beauclerk), who, though 55, has an income of £10,000 a year. He is at first by no means pleased at the suggestion, but finally comes to think that perhaps it would be better to act on it than to sell his home. A very pretty piece of acting here comes in between the cousins, a rehearsal of how the love-making is to be done. Presently Helen leaves the conservatory to return to the ball room, and Mrs. Macsharon, beaming with smiles, and blazing with diamonds, enters. She is most sympathetic towards "dear Sir Herbert," who however, does not seem to like the real love-making as much as he did the rehearsal with his cousin. The blandishments of the fair widow alarm him and he tries to make his escape, but she pretends to faint, and he has to help her to a sofa, when, under pretence of fetching her smelling bottle, he escapes. She revives immediately, and her indignation, when she finds he is gone, is a very good piece of acting. She produces a pocket glass to make sure that her emotion has not impaired the artistic arrangement of colour on her face, and finds to her horror that a real tear has fallen and left its mark. She departs to remedy the mischief, and in the meantime Sir Herbert and Helen return to the conservatory. He tells her he has followed her advice, and has decided to propose to the widow, when, woman-like, she calls him mercenary and detestable for thinking of such a thing, pretends to think he must be joking, and is far from being complimentary to the widow, whom a short time before she had called a "dear old thing," and not so very old after all. In the very pretty scene that ensues it becomes evident that the pair, who had been "like brother and sister you know," are in love with each other. She leaves the conservatory in a pet, and he is still standing there, having made up his mind he cannot marry the widow, when Mrs. Macsharon returns. She is again tender and sympathetic to her "dear Sir Herbert," and he, finding her sympathy embarrassing and dangerous, manages but with considerable difficulty, to escape. Finally, again, Mrs. Macsharon, hidden behind some plants, witnesses real love-making between the cousins, and hears their comments on her: and the piece closes while she indignantly upbraids them. It is a piece that requires careful acting throughout, all the characters being equally important, and professionals could hardly have done it better. Mrs. Beauclerk thoroughly entered into the spirit of her part, not overacting it in the least, as a less experienced actress would have done, and Mrs. Stevens and Major Leach acted their love passage, always the most difficult for amateurs, to perfection. With three such actors to form the nucleus of a dramatic company, we may hope for great things when our new Theatre opens. The house was full both nights: on Tuesday, the staff night, there was hardly standing room; and the local charities will be substantially benefitted by the performance.

The dance at the Club last week was as enjoyable and as well attended as the preceding ones. Colonel Ludlow's name at the end of the notice, as the member getting up a dance, is always enough to ensure its success.

The local Polo Tournament commenced on Tuesday, when the 7th Hussars played the Iniskillings, beating them by 17 goals to 1. The players for the 7th Hussars were: Captains Haig and Nicholson, Mr. Beresford and (back) Mr. Poore; for the Iniskillings: Messrs. West, Heasty, Pierce, and (back) Ricardo. The play was fast throughout but the ponies of the Iniskillings were in no way fit to compete with those of their adversaries. On Wednesday the Paigah (Vikar-ul-Umrah's) team played the Golcondah team, beating them after a hard tussle. An exciting incident occurred during their game. A ball was hit almost out of bounds, and one of the Golcondah team, in a fruitless effort to save it, dashed with his pony against the club fable, which was spread with refreshments, smashing everything on it and upsetting it into the crowd. Fortunately no one was hurt. The final game of the tournament between the 7th Hussars and the Paigah team will be played on Monday, and is certain to be watched with great interest, both teams being strong ones.

The Secunderabad Gymkhana is sending an eleven to play the Bombay Gymkhana at cricket on the 25th and 26th; the Parsees on the 28th and 29th; and the Poona Gymkhana afterwards. We hope they will give a good account of themselves against Bombay and Poona, as the team is a strong one; but all we dare hope as regards the Parsees is that they will not be very ignominiously beaten. The cricket team in India that can give the Parsees a thoroughly good beating, will, when it exists, deserve a vote of thanks from all cricketers.

On Thursday Major Afsur Jung had the first of the shooting matches that were so very popular last year. There were three events: 1st, Shooting at glass balls in the air; entrance one rupee. Prize—the entrances. This was easily won by Captain Andrews, who broke three out of four balls. The 2nd event was a handicap for ladies. Prize—a gold sporting bangle, presented by H. H. the Nizam, to become the property of the winner, at three successive meetings. Eight ladies competed, Mrs. Heenan being the winner, having scored 22 points out of a possible 24. Mrs. Stainforth and Mrs. Andrews tied at 20 and Mrs. Spencer made 18 points. The final event was shooting at bottles standing, the ladies at 60, and the gentlemen at 100 yards; entrance one rupee. Prize—the entrances. Only the ladies competed, as by the time they had finished the shades of evening had closed round us. Mrs. Westlake, our champion lady shot (she did not compete for the bangle) and Mrs. Stainforth tied three times, breaking each two bottles every time. It being too dark to go on shooting they divided the prize. We had a very good Gymkhana meeting in Secunderabad last week. Among the events was a Zig-Zag Race for ladies, the horses to be ridden round poles. Six ladies entered, and it was run off in heats. In the first heat, Mrs. Brackenbury's horse crossed his fore-feet and fell; but his rider got herself clear of him, mounted again, and came in an easy winner. The final heat was between Mrs. Drake and Mrs. C. Stevens, the former lady coming in first. Five horses started in a Handicap Race; distance one mile. Major Reid's horse "Hazel," came in first, but was disqualified, as the rider mistook the last flag, riding inside, instead of outside it. The race was, therefore, won by the horse that came in second, Mr. France's "Nora." The Victoria Cross race, for which there were twelve entries, was run off in heats. The competitors had to start from a given point, jump a hurdle, enter an enclosure, pick up a dummy, jump a fence at the opposite side of the enclosure, and carry their dummy to the winning post. The final heat was run by Messrs. Beresford, Dipple and Frazer, all of the 7th Hussars, who came in, in the order given. In the Hurry-Scurry Race Mr. Davidson had a nasty fall, being stunned for some minutes, but beyond a scalp wound he received no injuries.

Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, K. C. S. I., President of the Aligarh College, and a deputation composed of the trustees of the College, have been staying at Busheer Bagh as guests of the Nizam's Government for the past week. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is well known throughout India as a leader of Mahomedan opinion, and a warm advocate of liberal education. It was, therefore, to be expected that he would receive a cordial reception in the capital of the most influential Mahomedan prince in India. He has been entertained by the chief nobles and officials of Hyderabad, and has collected a large sum of money for the college in which he is interested, Aligarh being the home of Mahomedan learning in India, it is natural that the people of Hyderabad should be interested in its welfare and loosen their purse strings in its behalf, but they ought to remember that though charity need not end, it should begin at home, and much remains to be done in the cause of education among themselves. Though the Nizam's Government is liberal in its grants for educational purposes, the public are slow to help as they might easily do by granting scholarships, and encouraging in many other ways the education of the people. A lecture will be delivered by Sir Sayed Ahmed in the Theatre of the Busheer Bagh Palace this afternoon on the subject of Education, which will, it is hoped, cause a keener interest to be taken in this most important subject. He, and the deputation that accompanied him, proceeded to Kazipett on Sunday by special train, returning on Tuesday. They visited the very interesting Fort of Warungul, and the Temple of the Thousand Pillars at Hammonkondah and have expressed the great pleasure they derived from the visit.

On Wednesday afternoon Sir Dennis and Miss Fitzpatrick distributed the prizes to the pupils of St. George's Grammar Schools in Chudderghat—Sir Dennis presenting them to the boys, and his daughter to the girls. From the very interesting report read by the Secretary to the Committee of Management, the schools appear to be in a most satisfactory condition. Mr. Hodson, the British Government Inspector, inspected them in December, 1890, and his report is on the whole most favourable. Three of the girls from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University in the 1st Class and two of the boys in the 2nd Class. The girls took 9th, 45th, and 57th places on the list of 1,600 successful candidates. The girl who took the 9th place, Miss Edith Cari

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll, chairman, presided, and the others present were :—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs' K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narrotumdas, and M. B. Barbhaya.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The first busines of importance was the consideration of the Commissioner's administration report for 1890-91, together with the report of the auditors for the same period and the review of the Standing Committee thereon. The following is the review of the Standing Committee, as it was adopted after being discussed and amended :—

INCOME.

1. It is a source of much satisfaction to the Standing Committee that they are again able to congratulate the Corporation on the condition of the Municipal finances, notwithstanding the fact that in order to provide for the payment of sinking fund and interest on the various loans raised, or to be raised, for the carrying out of the Vehar, Tulsi, Pawai and Tansa Water Works, for drainage, market extensions, and other sanitary works, the Municipality, during the current year, has to provide no less a sum than Rs. 18,08,252-4-10. The opening balance on 31st March 1890 was Rs. 13,31,321-8-3, including the lapsed grant of Rs. 4,77,861-1-5 for 1889-90 renewed during the past year. The total revenue of the year ending 31st March, 1891, was Rs. 58,61,182-6-4, or Rs. 4,53,882-6-4 better than the estimate, a result due to the enhanced receipts from the taxes on vehicles and horses, water and halalkhor taxes, town duties, miscellaneous receipts and interest and profits on invested funds. The increase of Rs. 30,948 from wheel-tax and tolls was nominal only, and is accounted for by the facts, that the outstandings of the previous twelve months were Rs. 9,500 higher than in 1889-90, and that Rs. 35,000 additional for public conveyances, were recovered, because the tax was levied last year for 21 months, *i.e.*, from April to December 1890, and for the whole of the calendar year 1891, in order to obviate a discrepancy between the dates of collection under the Municipal Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act, instead of for the official year ending 31st March 1891. As a matter of fact, there was really a falling off of Rs. 1,000 in tolls, and of Rs. 3,000 in the tax on private carriages. By far the largest increase was that from town duties, Rs. 1,72,519, due to the greatly increased consumption of sugar and ghee. On this point it is interesting to note that the importation of sugar, principally the cheap German beet-root, was the largest on record. No less than Rs. 2,78,186 were refunded for duty on this kind of sugar exported for consumption up-country. Halalkhor and water-taxes yielded Rs. 15,622 and Rs. 68,098, respectively, above the estimate. Of the large increase under water-tax, Rs. 68,098, more than half, Rs. 38,861 was on account of interest and profit on the Tansa loan interest account. The other increases included Rs. 7,441 from licenses, &c., Rs. 14,984 from tobacco duty, Rs. 23,371 from public gardens, Rs. 43,259 from miscellaneous receipts (sale of land, rent of reclaimed ground, rent of chawls, fire brigade stations, &c.), and Rs. 1,30,456 from interest and profit on loan and reserve fund investments. In framing the estimates, the interest on loan and reserve funds was taken at Rs. 55,850. The actual yield, however, was Rs. 136,173-8-2, or Rs. 80,323-8-2 more than the estimate, while a profit of Rs. 50,132-14-0 was also made out of the sale, &c., of Government paper belonging to the surplus cash, and other investments The method by which during the course of the year it was found practicable to make this large profit, was by paying loan charges, as far as possible, from available balances and the selling out invested funds to recoup the advances on the most favourable opportunities. There was a nominal profit of Rs. 72,175 on the adjustment of the stock returns, but in accordance with a recommendation made by Government, this item is shown separately as it cannot be treated as one of revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total sanctioned expenditure (apart from loan works) was, including the lapsed grants, renewed as mentioned above, Rs. 65,64,924-13-6, of which Rs. 10,11,893-5-5 remained unexpended. The nett expenditure being Rs. 55,08,608-12-10. Out of this, however, Rs. 5,49,481-8-7 representing the cost of unpaid liabilities and of works deferred are required during the current year, so that the actual saving on the estimates was Rs. 4,62,411-12-10. Of this saving, Rs. 1,70,115 were in the Engineer's Department, including lighting and other charges, Rs. 59,504 on new works, Rs. 76,915 on Health Department, and Rs. 83,936 on debt charges—chiefly owing to the postponement of the taking up of loans. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the expenditure was greater under all items except miscellaneous, and the nett increase was Rs. 5,10,626. The expenditure during the last five years on Tansa and other water works, sewerage, minor sanitary works, drainage, roads, and markets was Rs. 1,63,47,505-10-0. The gross payments on account of Municipal debt amounted to Rs. 15,52,138-7-5. Of this sum Rs. 12,09,960-12-6 was on account of interest and charges on loans, and Rs. 3,42,177-8-11 on account of repayment of capital. The interest on Water Works Loan was Rs. 8,05,038-12-6, and other loans Rs. 4,04,922-2. On Tansa loan the interest paid during the year amounted to Rs. 4,60,530-7-11.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

3. The assets at the close of the year were estimated at Rs. 4,93,37,380-10-10 made up as follows :—Investments, loan funds and building and sinking funds, Rs, 84,22,379-14-1 ; advances, departmental and to contractors, Rs, 2,59,050-7-1 ; Municipal property (1) land buildings, Vehar, Tulsi, Pawai, Tansa and other Water Works, Rs. 3,12,62,859-9-8 ; (2) roads, bridges, and other improvement works, Rs. 76,39,217-0-9 ; (3) stock, Rs. 17,53,873-11-3. The liabilities are shown at Rs. 3,42,56,265, namely, Rs. 3,28,54,981-12-6 on account of loans, Rs. 13,69,570-11-10 deposits by contractors, &c., and Rs. 31,712-7-8 adjustment items. According to these figures, the value of the assets over the liabilities was Rs. 1,50,81,115-10-10.

VALUATION.

4. The number of properties on the assessment book at the close of the year was 50,873, an increase of 448 in the year, of which only 37,839 were assessed to the general tax, 5,358 being exempted or compounded for, and 7,676 being small plots of unproductive land for which no bills are issued. The total valuation of these properties was Rs. 2,82,27,355, of which Rs. 2,27,69,337 only was chargeable with the general tax. During the year, the valuation was increased by Rs. 8,62,996. The total number of bills for collection was 79,746 amounting to Rs. 35,46,223-8-1. The Committee regret to find that the outstandings amounted to Rs. 4,15,800-10-1 in respect of 6,294 bills. These were chiefly on account of disputes regarding water and halalkhor taxes and the one-fifth drawback. This total, however, had, by the 10th of last month, been reduced by Rs. 1,79,640-0-8, but important questions connected with the levy of the halalkhor tax, due to the changed conditions of the new Municipal Act, are still under litigation. There were only 13 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, of which 3 were allowed, 3 dismissed, and 7 settled by consent.

DEFALCATIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

5. The Municipal Commissioner in the introductory part of his report refers to two frauds discovered in the Assessment Department, both of which were committed by ward clerks. In one case, that of Jamsetji Muncherji Hakim, defalcations were discovered to the extent of Rs. 31,891. The ward clerk was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Commissioner made a report, dated the 24th September 1890, regarding the defalcations and applied for additions to Ward Establishments and Revenue and Refund Audit Departments, amounting to Rs. 600 per month or Rs. 7,200 per year. The Corporation appointed a Committee of its body to investigate and report on the questions referred to in the Commissioner's report, and sanctioned, pending the presentation of such report, the employment of the extra establishment. Another fraud was discovered in the Assessment Department by Manekji Adarji. In this case the defalcations amounted to Rs. 582. The man is still at large, though a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

WATER WORKS.

6. Important progress was made with the Tansa Water Works, and by the end of the year the dam, which contains 11,000,000 cubic feet of masonry, was practically completed. The rainfall was 105·93 inches, against an average during the previous five years of 103·33, and on 31st March the level of the impounded water was 378·51 R.L., or only 1' 49" beneath the sill of the lowest outfall sluice, and at the present time, as the Corporation are aware, the lake is level with the top of the waste weir. On the duct works, the tunnelling had all been completed on 31st March except about 900 lineal feet, whilst the 23 miles of masonry conduits were nearly finished. The laying of the 48" mains on the syphon tracks except on track No. 1, approached completion, and all the pipes required for the project, except a small number of special castings, were tested and passed in England. The laying of the main from Ghat Kopar to Arthur Road has involved difficulties, and the contractors, Messrs. Sittaram Luximon, not being able to cope therewith, the progress of this portion of the work is not satisfactory. There is, however, no reason whatever to suppose that the work will not be completed within the contract period. The revised estimates of the whole scheme already sanctioned by the Corporation amount to Rs. 1,47,00,000, but a further excess of Rs. 1½ lakhs has now been reported to the Committee. The rainfall at all the lakes was very heavy. At Pawai the water from the new lake was pumped during the monsoon with satisfactory results. The repairs of the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant reservoirs, intended to stop the leakages therefrom, made satisfactory progress, and it may be expected that when these are completed the leakage will be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether stopped. Twenty-eight thousand feet of new mains were laid in various localities, and 6,115 feet of old pipes relaid. The total number of connections with the mains was 17,634, of which 736 were added during the year.

DRAINAGE.

7. Adverting to the question of drainage, the Commissioner reports that the pumping engines at Love Grove were worked satisfactorily on the whole, although at an enormous consumption of coal. The Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the whole question have reported, and the Corporation have, quite recently, sanctioned the purchase of new pumps and engines. The construction of house connections for the Agripada district was entrusted to Mr. Sittaram Luximon, and satisfactory progress is being made therewith. As to the future of the drainage, the Committee concur generally in the remarks of the Commissioner on the subject, but considering it is a settled thing that the Colaba outfall is practically impossible, it has been their duty to recommend bringing the Love Grove outfall arrangements to a proper state of efficiency by the supply of new pumping engines. It is all the more satisfactory to the Committee, therefore, to find that Government under date of the 15th instant have decided that the outfall must be retained at Warli.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

8. Serious disasters occurred from the fall of faultily constructed buildings resulted in the death of 44 persons and the injury to 32 others, and as it was shown during the course of the enquiries into these accidents, that building by-laws are urgently needed in the public interest, the Committee earnestly hope that when the by-laws, which have now been approved by the Corporation, are passed into law, they will be found sufficient to enable the building department to exercise a proper amount of control in regard to the quality of materials and the stability of structures.

FIRE BRIGADE.

9. The duty of selecting an officer for the head of the Bombay Fire Brigade was kindly undertaken by Captain Shaw, C.B., the late chief of the London Fire Service, who selected Mr. Nicholls. This officer entered upon his duties on 1st September 1890, and has ever since been busily engaged in organizing the brigade, which now numbers 137 officers and men, with 7 steam fire engines, 7 manuals, and 3 fire escapes ; as the cost of the brigade for 1890-91 was estimated at Rs. 1,59,000, and the Corporation have sanctioned the building of new quarters and fire stations at a cost of Rs. 4,50,000, and have likewise made a grant for the purchase of two new engines and plant, the brigade should speedily become efficient.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

10. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of portions of the season, it is gratifying to observe that the deaths from all causes were only 20,534, or a decrease of 2,844 as compared with the figures for the previous year, the average of the five previous years being 21,384. The death-rate was 25·35 per 1000. There was a decrease in the mortality from small-pox, measles, cholera, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentry. On the other hand, there was an increase in the deaths from fevers, phthisis, diseases of the nervous system and accidents. In spite of an epidemic of influenza, the mortality from the chief causes of death was less than in the year before, and, on the whole, the public health was better. The number of deaths from cholera was only 102, from small-pox 150, measles 179, fever 6,489, phthisis 2,728, diseases of the nervous system 1,936, diseases of the respiratory system 3,335, diarrhœa 905, dysentery 507, accidents 397, and all other causes except still-born, 3,805. The death-rate from fever was the greatest, in the districts of Parel, Byculla and Mahaluxmi. The Corporation will remember that the Committee, which they appointed in November 1889 to consider the increasing mortality from this cause, attributed it to imperfect drainage, absence of drainage, imperfect conservancy, street nuisances, the bad state of private lanes, overcrowding, the presence of milch cattle stables, and the disposal of town-sweepings on the flats. The complete absence of drainage in Colaba and Malabar Hill necessitates the use of cess-pools, the increasing number of which is becoming a serious nuisance ; whilst the removal, or rather partial removal, of the contents of the pools is a severe tax on the health department. The only remedy is the construction of drains, for it is impossible to remove in a very limited number of carts all the filthy water placed in the cess-pools. The very high mortality from fevers in Parel is, in some measure, due to the expansion of the population and to the absence of drainage. The highest mortality by class occurred among a small and fluctuating community, Negro-Africans, the ratio being 33·38 per (1,000.) The lowest mortality was amongst Europeans (1·43). The Health Officer states that there were 45 deaths from leprosy or 25 less than the average. With the segregation of lepers in the excellent home at Matoonga, and therefore the more correct registration of these unfortunate outcaste, Dr. Weir hopes that in the future more exact information will be obtainable in the matter, the number of deaths now registered from leprosy and the ills which accompany that dreadful disease, being probably far below the actual number.

The birth returns show the usual discrepancy between births and deaths 15,386, exclusive of still-borns as against 15,943 for the preceding year, but in the opinion of the Health Officer these figures may be regarded as fairly correct, having regard to the last census returns, which establish the fact of the vast preponderance of the male over that of the female population of Bombay.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

11. As to the work performed by the Health Department, on an average 4,129 men and women, 788 scavenging, and 166 night-soil and cess-pool carts were employed daily. 309,482 tons of garbage or cutchra, equal to 847 tons a day, were collected and removed, as also 131,836 tons of night-soil, equal to 361 tons per diem. 192 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 11,55,118-3-9. As, however, the department earned Rs. 6,34,478-14-5, its actual cost was but Rs. 5,20,639-5-4.

Markets.

12. As usual, the public markets were well supplied with vegetables and fruits, and fairly well with mutton, but the supplies of fish and beef were below the average. Sixty-six tons of meat, fish, rice, and sugar were destroyed as being unfit for human food. The revenue from markets and slaughter houses was Rs. 3,43,106, an increase of Rs. 18,936.

Joint Schools Committee.

13. The first report of the Joint Schools Committee is included in the Commissioner's report. There were 130 schools under the Committee with 6,134 pupils, a proportion of children which is manifestly far below what it should be.

The report, which sets forth the insanitary condition of many of the schools, and places before the Corporation the grounds on which that Committee base their case for a largely increased expenditure, deserves the careful consideration of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS ACT.

14. In reference to Government Resolution No. 1713, General Department, dated 14th May 1891, it should be mentioned that no prosecution has yet been found necessary under the Municipal Servants Act No. V. of 1890. Copies of the Act are furnished to all servants affected thereby.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

15. The annual report of the auditors, dated 8th instant, supplies a good deal of useful information regarding the details of income and expenditure, particularly in the matter of comparison with the receipts and disbursements for the preceding year and regarding the accounts of the Joint Schools Committee.

Especial attention is drawn by the auditors to the questions of the expenditure under discretional contingencies and lapsed grants, and to the subject of the stamped signature attached to bills for rates and taxes, also as to the objectionable practice of submitting duplicate instead of the original bills for private works, which have to be written off as irrecoverable. They also referred to the vouchers on account of expenditure in connection with the Erskine Road Market extension and new works without giving any details as to quantities of the works and the rates charged to enable the auditors to compare the quantities and rates shown in the sanctioned estimates.

In accordance with the terms of section 124 (3) of the Municipal Act, the Standing Committee direct that all the appendices attached to the reports of the several heads of departments, as received from the Commissioner, be circulated with his report for the information of the Corporation.

After disposing of the above and some other business of a more or less routine nature, the Committee adjourned.

(Signed.) E. B. CARROLL,
Chairman of the Standing Committee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report from which the following are extracts was submitted :—

Exclusive of still-born, 5,923 deaths were registered, being 222 more than in the last quarter and 1,283 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 28·88 per 1,000 of population, and is calculated on the approximate census returns of 1891. Examining the satistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,594 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,633 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 37 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 96 more than in the last quarter, 160 more than in the corresponding period of the last year, and also 63 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,405 were referred to remittent fever, being 76 more than in the last quarter and 99 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 215 deaths were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 8 more than in the preceding quarter and 36 more than in the corresponding three months of the last year, 96 were ascribed to ague, being 10 more than in the last quarter and 27 more than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 4 were referred to enteric fever. In all 1,720 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 27 more than in the last quarter, but 4 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. I apprehend that small-pox will be prevalent during the next cold weather. From measles 329 deaths were registered, being 189 more than in the last quarter and 274 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 3 less than in the last quarter and 1 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 8 cases, of which 3 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 121 less than in the last quarter, but 313 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 1,022 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system ; of these, 688 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 9 more than in the last quarter and 239 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 190 were referred to pneumonia, being 96 less than in the preceding quarter, but 44 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 24 deaths registered under the head of leprosy, being 16 less than in the last quarter, but 16 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 82, being 22 less than in the last quarter and 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 10 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 9 less than in the last quarter and 3 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 4 were suicidal and 6 accidental ; of the latter, 1 was from mephitic gas and one from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 3 more than in the last quarter, and 10 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 6 were suicidal, 16 accidental, and in 2 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below :—

	Per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	28·30
Hindus, low-caste	42·99
Mussalmans	33·42
Parsees	21·11
Europeans	14·92

The infant mortality is 705 more than in the last quarter, but 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 3,150 children under 5 years of age died.

A SMALL POX EPIDEMIC PREDICTED.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya said he found on reading that report that the death rate of Bombay went on increasing and increasing, and he also found the health officer stating that he apprehended small pox would be prevalent during the next cold weather. He supposed this was meant to forewarn them ; but he had no doubt the health officer would try his best to devise means for the purpose of preventing as much as possible the spread of the disease. The Vaccination Department, he thought, should exert themselves in this matter, and take steps to prevent it. In D and E wards they found that the death rate was abnormally high, and he thought when they were taking measures to improve the sanitary condition of Bombay, it was in those places where the low classes of Hindus were residing and where the death rate was so very abnormal, that special steps should be taken to render those places as clean as possible, because, he thought, it must be due to uncleanness and want of proper sanitary measures. Then he found amongst the infantile portion of the population that the death rate was more than one-third.

Mr. K. M. Shroff.—It is owing to bad milk.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya continuing said it was no doubt owing to bad milk, or bad food, or bad management, or through not being properly taken care of. The death rate in this direction was at any rate very high, and he thought some notice should be taken of it. He simply made those allusions so that they might attract the notice of their Acting Commissioner. (Hear, hear.)

IMPURE MILK SUPPLY.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he thought the great infantile mortality was due to an impure milk supply. This milk supply had been a long standing complaint, and yet they were helpless in the matter, for there were no laws to prevent the adulteration of milk. How was it possible to have pure milk when they found milch cattle fed on stable refuse ? He had himself been an eye-witness of several cases. There ought to be legal proceedings taken against those who fed their cattle on stable refuse and litter. He knew of an application which had been made to one of the hospitals to buy up all their stable litter and when that matter was brought before the executive committee an order was sent to the hospital to prevent their selling their stable refuse. The adulteration of milk, and the feeding of cattle on stable refuse were two points which he thought should be taken special notice of by the Health Officer.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee : You have no power to check it. That question has been thought over and discussed again and again.

The chairman thought one way to stop the supply of bad milk would be a reform in the dairies, and he was of opinion there was much room for private enterprise in the way of forming dairy associations.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said the most important matter in the report was the steadily increasing mortality in the city. He had been studying it, and he found that during the last six months, every week, with very few exceptions, the mortality had been on the increase.

DEATHS CAUSED BY SEWAGE.

The Acting Commissioner (Dr. Weir) said many people were being poisoned by sewage in some parts of the city, particularly Colaba, at the present moment, and he thought the Standing Committee ought to go and examine those cess-pools for themselves.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he regretted very much indeed that, notwithstanding their expenditure of lakhs and lakhs of rupees on the improvement of sanitation in Bombay, the mortality should be what was represented to them in that report. He had been reading only the other day the administration report of Poona for the past year. Poona had no drainage, and did not possess so many advantages as Bombay in point of sanitation, and yet the death-rate last year was only 18 or 19 per thousand, and he felt that when they had spent so much in Bombay on sanitation there must be some defects in the working of the system. No doubt it was pointed out by their able health officer, from time to time, where there was want of drainage. Every year Parel and Byculla were talked of as being defective in drainage, and there it was they found the death rate was highest. But even where there were drains they found the mortality high, and even in Poona where he had just said the population was increasing.

Mr. Javerilal : But taking the area of Poona, it is not so thickly populated as Bombay is.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee continuing said the mortality of Poona was only 18 or 19, and Bombay, was 25 per thousand per annum ; and they found from the report that all the causes of the mortality were remediable causes ; so that was a matter which should be looked after as soon as possible. Regarding the remarks which had been passed regarding the bad supply of milk he quite agreed with them ; but that was not the sole cause. They found that the poor people of India were accustomed to give their children opium, and as they also fed them badly, that was a cause of the high death rate amongst the infantile population of India.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik regretted that a small pox epidemic was apprehended in the city next cold weather ; but he thought it would have been much better, if in that report the health officer had given some reasons for it, and perhaps suggested a means of preventing it spreading.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee : Nothing can stop it : after a certain period it must come on.

The Chairman : Then perhaps the health officer will tell us.

THE PREDICTED SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC EXPLAINED.

The Acting Commissioner (Dr. Weir) said that he had predicted again and again the occurrence of epidemics in Bombay with almost certainty. In the first place when cases of small pox occurred at certain seasons during the monsoon, it indicated probably the prevalence of small pox in the following cold weather. All diseases were greatly influenced by atmospheric conditions. For instance let them look at the mortality of Madras. Had he been asked for an opinion as to the mortality he would at once have said that it was due to scarcity of rain. They could not have anything abnormal in the rainfall without having severe sickness following. Let them look again at the mortality in London and all over England. In some cities it went up to over forty per thousand. This year the rainfall in Bombay had been very abnormal indeed. Cultivators would tell them that. Therefore there must be very abnormal atmostpheric conditions, as witness the unhealthiness of this part of India at the present time. They were perfectly certain to have severe sickness in this part of the country between this and next year.

It was then agreed to forward the report to the Corporation.

There was no other business of importance.

FASTING MEN IN BOMBAY.

SOME remarkable feats of fasting have just been brought to the notice of the Bombay public, and from the statements made by the fasting men, it would appear that this is not the first occasion on which they have made similar attempts at living for a long period without food. It appears that eight men who are called *Gurus* from Marwar, and who profess the Jain religion have been in Bombay for the last three months residing in a bunglow at Chichpoogly, Parel Road, provided for them by the charity of their Jain followers. Only from those who are their followers do they get their food, but they refuse to receive any pecuniary assistance even from their followers saying that they would be committing a sin against God if they accepted any money. Two of the eight *Gurus* who are known as "Maharajas" named Rodemuljee and Gujarmuljee, only yesterday completed—the former his sixty-first and the latter his forty-eighth day of fasting. They were very strict in the observance of their fasts and took nothing but warm water twice a day. The Guru who has completed his 61st day of fast is about 50 years of age, but he looked, yesterday, as if he were verging on seventy. He was lying on a cot and appeared much fatigued and emaciated, but he said that he would be as healthy as he was before he began to fast after taking food for two or three days. He had no worldly cares, he said, and he as well as his other companions called themselves hermits. The first fast he observed was about 14 years ago when he refrained from taking food for 33 days. One of the longest fasts he had ever observed was for 108 days in the year 1884, but during that fast he took food on five days. When he began his present fast he felt no pain, but during the last four or five days he had been feeling somewhat unwell. Still he did not feel any inclination for food. He never took milk-food in his life, and the object of his observing these fasts was, he said, to insure the salvation of his soul. He was not required by the *Shastras* to observe fasts for so many days, but to inspire others to observe the few fast-days sanctioned in their *Shastras*, he had taken to fasting for so many days. Last year while he was at Surat he fasted for forty-five days. He said that he could still fast for several days longer, and although he had finished his fast yesterday, he had only taken the water of *mung dal*.

The other man, who completed his forty-eighth day of fast yesterday, did not appear so thin as his fellow and seemed more healthy. He talked more freely and said he was only 35 years of age. The first fast observed by him was for three days when he was but 16 years of age ; his second fast was for 10 days ; his third for 31 days ; his fourth for 61 days and the fifth, which was the present, for 48 days. He said that he was born at Tonk in Marwar. He was married, but he had left off all wordly pleasures and kept up no intimacy with his wife or parents, who were still living. He and his companions had become hermits, and as such they were travelling over all India. He joined his companions four years ago, but before that he had provided for his parents and wife, to whom he had left property worth more than half a lakh of rupees. When he began his fast he felt the pangs of hunger for the first three or four days, but after that his hunger gradually left him and he was ready to fast for a period of two months. He left his relations and adopted his present mode of living as a penance for what he called his past *karams* and would thus secure the salvation of his soul. He preferred this sort of life to the happiness of the world. He said that a man's mission in this world was to show a virtuous path to his fellow-creatures, and he did not think that he would have fulfilled his mission had he preferred to enjoy worldly pleasures. He concluded by saying they could never give up fasting even if they felt death approaching. They intended leaving Bombay within a month. These men, it should be mentioned, will not touch money and never put on warm clothing. They always sleep on hard beds, and one of their remarkable habits is never to eat out of metal pots, but take their meals from wooden vessels. On Tuesday, out of respect to the *Gurus*, and in commemoration of the event, all the shops of the Jains in Bombay were closed, and from an early hour crowds of people, numbering several thousands, went to pay there respects to the them at their residence at Chichpoogly. Yesterday was also held in reverence by the Jains who continued to pay visits to the *Gurus*, and following their example about 5,000 men and women of the Jain community fasted on Tuesday as a mark of respect to them. The rich and charitable Jains spent more than Rs. 7,000 to save cows and other sacred animals from the slaughter-house. The expense of people who travelled to Chichpoogli to pay their respects to the *Gurus* was borne by the rich Jains.

UPSETTING A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Appellate Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Parsons, on the 17th instant, Babajee Gungajee was yesterday afternoon again brought before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for re-trial on a charge of attempting to murder his wife Sonee, aged 15 years. It will be remembered that on the 5th of July, whilst Sonee was asleep in her bed, the accused assaulted his wife with a sharp piece of iron, inflicting about fifteen wounds on different parts of her body, and in consequence of her injuries she was obliged to remain in the J. J. Hospital for several weeks. The accused was then charged before Mr. Hamilton with attempting to murder his wife, but his Worship, at the conclusion of the case, altered the charge to one of causing grievous hurt and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government then instructed the Public Prosecutor to move the High Court in the case, and accordingly a petition of appeal was presented to Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Parsons, who sent for the proceedings of the case in the Magistrate's Court. Last week their lordships, after hearing the arguments, quashed the sentence, and directed the Magistrate to commit the accused for trial. His Worship accordingly committed the accused. In pursuance of the same Appellate Court's order passed on the 10th instant, repealing the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the same Magistrate on Abdul Rahman for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by biting off part of her nose and directing the Magistrate to commit the accused to the sessions, Abdul was placed before his Worship, who committed him to the Sessions. The accused on hearing the order, piteously exclaimed that he had been already sentenced, and asked why he should be tried again. The Magistrate replied that he had no alternative, as he was ordered to do so by the High Court.

THE MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sum has been subscribed in aid of the above fund :—

	Rs.
The sum subscribed up to date	11,062
The following sum has been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—	Rs.
Messrs. Talakchund Sapoorjee	151
The amount previously paid into the Bank	10,822
Total	10,973

TALAKCHUND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries, Mahuwa R. Fund.

The subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for week ending 19th September 1891
OPEN 1,484½ miles.

Coaching Traffic	Rs.	1,27,119
Merchandise and Mineral Traffic	„	3,16,809
Other earnings (estimated)	„	3,206
Total	Rs.	4,71,134
Corresponding week last year :— Open 1,439½ miles	Rs.	4,09,247
Increase	Rs.	61,887

MR. HART ON VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Hart's thoughtful and learned lecture on Vernacular Literature has not, it seems, met with as much notice as it deserves. I, therefore, put down a few observations suggested by the lecture, after having fruitlessly waited for abler hands to deal with it. I shall touch one or two points which are likely to create a wrong impression on ardent lovers of the Vernaculars. In fact one or two vernacular papers has so far misunderstood the scope of the lecture as to irrelevantly boast of ancient *Sanskrit* literature in answer to the allegation that there is no *Vernacular* literature. Mr. Hart starts with the proposition that there is no literature in the vernaculars of India. I am perfectly sure that Mr. Hart does not mean all that these words express. But the expression is so misleading that murmers are heard here and there by way of protest against this broad proposition. But it is clear that all that Mr. Hart means to imply is that the vernacular literature in India is defective, and yet in the very first stage of its process of formation. For surely a man like the learned lecturer would never expose himself to the charge of self-contradiction, as in the next sentence he admits he is ignorant of the vernacular languages of India. And in fact Mr. Hart says in so many words that he proposes to examine why the Indian vernacular literature is so defective. It may, therefore, be a matter of surprise to some that there should be some voices raised against this proposition. But in spite of the justification above set forth, the broadly stated proposition is rather unhappily worded, conveying the first impression by a literal sense that there is no literature in the vernaculars. There is also another danger in stating the proposition in such a loose form. The anti-vernacularists would promptly seize that broad statement as an excuse for refusing admission to the vernaculars into the University curriculum, forgetting that Mr. Hart means that they are defective in literature, and also forgeting that defective literature is but a rational ground for excluding the vernaculars and threby helping to starve their growth.

But to return to the principal subject :—Mr. Hart proceeds, after an able review of the history of English literature, to examine the conditions under which the perfection of Indian Vernacular literature is possible. The able comparison instituted by the lecturer between the conditions of English literature and of the Indian Vernaculars is full of weight, and is undisputable. It is here that in one place Mr. Hart touches the true key. It is when he says,—"It seems to me not altogether impossible to obtain such a result by means much the same as King Alfred used when he sought to enrich his language with the learning of Rome." The lecturer has described in detail how the Great King encouraged his vernacular by translations from Latin and such other means. The lecture also indirectly suggests that the state and national religion are the great agents for the formation of vernacular literature. Of these the latter is out of question in India, at present at any rate, and even it it existed it could not surmount the difficulties presented by a diversity of languages in this vast continent. It is therefore the State that can be looked up to for help in this matter. It is for this, amongst other reasons, that I base the claim of the vernaculars for admission into the University. Along with this the Native Princes—especially those like the Gaekwar and others—as representing the State in a large area outside British India, are also the persons on whom lies the great responsibility of regenerating the vernaculars of their territory—a responsibility which, it is sad to observe, has been but dimly realized.

That there exists enough of vernacular literature for working a beginning in the direction of University recognition is manifest to those who have observed the literary works of old writers in the vernacular, and the present activity of the University graduates in producing translations and original works of considerable worth. It must be admitted that both these are limited in extent. But the fact stands that there is enough of material to work upon. The recognition by the University will naturally give an impetus to the existing intellectual activity. I shall not take up your space unnecessarily by giving lists of names of authors of worth, modern and ancient : I shall only express a regret that too many of them are unhappily lying in undeserved oblivion. I also point out that the Bengali language, of all other modern vernaculars, can at present boast of the ablest poets, novelists, and writers of philosophical and other works ; that poetical literature like that of Tamil bears an undisputed reputation ; and that in the present times the Guzerati language is gradually being enriched by original literature, poetical and critical, which is sadly lying unrecognized. It is this unfortunate condition that enables Mr. Hart to assume that the vernacular literature of India is incapable at present of expressing original thought of high order. Nor can I understand why Mr. Hart lays stress on translations only, and that on prose literature *exclusively*. It is also difficult to understand how transliteration, as recommended by Mr. Hart, is suitable in the case of our vernaculars which have the special advantage of drawing upon the Sanskrit language for appropriate translations of words peculiar even to modern culture, and which, therefore, do not stand in absolute need of transliteration, which would be too often an awkward process, especially as the English language is more foreign to the Indian languages than Latin and Greek were to the English language, when the process of transliteration was introduced.—Yours, &c. N. B. P.

Sept. 22.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears that the days of the Matriculation Examination are numbered. There is a strong combination among certain classes of people to make the University tests as difficult as possible. It is doubtful whether the four years Arts' course will be productive of the good anticipated. When the F. E. A. course was changed for the F. B. A., it was thought that the change would be beneficial. But now the University finds that the result is not according to their wish, and so *slight* modifications and alterations are proposed. The aim of all these changes cannot be mistaken. One thing, however, is clear, that by repeated changes our University places itself in a most unenviable position with respect to other Universities. Our University has existed from 1859, and from that period down to the present many changes have been introduced. Still, it cannot boast of scholars like Arnold or Wordsworth. How is this ? Because the system is defective. I am inclined to think that the fault lies both with the professors and the students. The system of teaching, to my mind, is not according to the requirements of the country. You (as well as other persons) have so ably analysed the proposed changes in the Matriculation Examination, that it would be presumptuous on my part to criticise these changes any further. I simply beg to bring to the notice of those interested in the cause of education some changes which are really necessary in our Matriculation Examination. This examination is pronounced to be a gigantic failure, and so it is. It has not the same status it had in the beginning. I do not think that there is much valid ground in the complaint that students are not able to understand lectures at Colleges. I do not mean to say that students are not weak in English. But this complaint applies more to the Moffusil students, who though well up in other subjects, are hardly able to talk in English for want of practice. The English of Bombay Matriculation boys is, I believe, superior to the English of a P. E. student from the Moffusil. If anybody who complains about this cares to look over the Examination papers he will be satisfied on this point. But English is a subject, the use of which increases as the study advances. Hence I think that a paper in English may conveniently be added. Let there be two papers in English, one containing essay-writing, paraphrasing and precis-writing. The other paper must be half grammatical and half from a prescribed text-book in prose or poetry. paraphrasing directly may not be of much use. But then if it is made compulsory a student will be obliged to read different books and thus he will get good general knowledge. Again I attach great importance to precis-writing and essay-writing. These two are of great subsequent use to student, and they ought to be strictly enforced. Again if a text-book is introduced in the Matriculation Examination, the boy must study it, and that will also be of a great use to him. I would leave the second language as it is. As for history and geography, I would simply propose a certain period in history, English and Indian. In English history I would propose the Hanoverian period up to date, in Indian History the Governors-General up to date. This would much lessen the student's work without any ditrement to his real attainments. A superficial knowledge of the continents I would consider quite sufficient in geography Then comes Mathematics. I think the fourth book in Euclid may conveniently be shifted to the P. E. course, thereby lessening the extremely heavy matriculation course. Arithmetic must remain as it is, but the course in Algebra may be lessened. Quadratics may be left for the P. E. Th

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLICE COURT.

BEHARY BEARER, examined by Mr. Dunne, said.—He was a servant of Mr. Jacob, and had been so for seven years. He travels about with his master. He recollected being in Calcutta with his master in July last. He was stopping at No. 18, Great Eastern Hotel. He could not recollect the date his master left Calcutta for Hyderabad. He went to Hyderabad with his master and returned with him, and again put up at No. 18. He recollected going to the Currency Office with some Rs. 1,000 notes to change. He could not recollect the dates. On each occasion he took only one note. These visits to the Currency Office were soon after his return from Hyderabad He took letters to the Babu on both occasions. He delivered the letters to the Babu, first giving the letter and then the note. This is not the Babu (looking at last witness). He recollected the Babu to whom he gave the notes. He has not been to the Currency Office since then. On the first occasion he received Rs. 100 in silver and 900 in notes. On the second occasion he received notes only.

Mr. Frank Joseph Chew, assistant to the firm of Kwong Yeu Sing & Co., examined by Mr. Woodroffe, said :—He know Mr. Jacob. Mr. Jacob did make a payment in July last for goods he had purchased previously. He made that payment by a Currency note for Rs. 10,000. He did not make an entry in the shop book, but he made an entry on the counterfoil of the Hongkong Bank. He banks with that Bank. He sent the note to the Bank on the following day. This (produced) is the entry. The entry is made on the 1st of August. The payment was made on the 31st of July. He received that note from Mr. Jacob himself. He could not recollect what change he gave Mr. Jacob. The amount of his bill was eight thousand four hundred and odd. He returned Mr. Jacob the difference. He had no entry in his books to show how he paid Mr. Jacob. He paid notes and silver. He sold the goods at the beginning of the year, but he could not say for certain. Mr. Jacob was a regular customer.

Cross examined by Mr. Inverarity.—He has had an account with Mr. Jacob for about eight or nine years. Every year Mr. Jacob bought goods and paid up from time to time. He sends down orders for goods to be forwarded to Simla on credit. The goods sent on the 11th of May cover over three pages of his book. These goods were sent up to Simla on credit. His firm had never asked for payment for this particular amount. Goods to the value of Rs. 279 were purchased by Mr. Jacob on the 31st of July, on the day he made the payment. He gave a discount of ten per cent., amounting to Rs. 934. That leaves Rs. 8,405, which was paid. It is his usual custom to give ten per cent. discount when long credit was not taken. He has always found Mr. Jacob perfectly honest and straightforward. He would not give Mr. Woodroffe ten per cent. discount, though he gave it to Mr. Jacob. He gives discount to well known and good customers, to induce them to come back again.

Mr. Inverarity informed the Court that he was instructed to say that some evil wishers of Mr. Jacob, in order to frighten him, no doubt, had said that he would have to renew his bail bond every evening, or else he would be liable to be arrested. He thought the one bail bond held good.

The Magistrate said it did.

Mr. Cowie remarked that the prosecution were totally unaware of any such suggestion.

Mr. Inverarity said that probably Mr. Cowie did not but he had already said that some evil wisher had said so.

APPLICATION REGARDING THE CURRENCY NOTES.

On Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dunne appeared and said that before going into the matter regarding the Commissions, he had to make an application which he would have been loth to make under the circumstances, were it not necessary to bring the matter before the Magistrate again for a reconsideration of his decision. It was in regard to Mr. Woodroffe's application concerning certain notes which were proved to be in the possession of Mr. Jacob, which the prosecution alleged to be stolen property. This was a fresh application on further grounds. The Magistrate had dealt with the matter before, but this application was for a reconsideration on further material. The charge in the case was one of criminal breach of trust committed by Mr. Jacob, in respect of, among other sums, one of one lakh and seventy-seven thousand, payable on a cheque given him by Mr. Cheetham on the 27th July. This in itself was a sufficiently large sum to make the matter an important one. The Magistrate would remember the whole of the transaction, and he had already expressed an opinion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that Mr. Jacob was guilty of the offence with which he was charged. All the sums fell within the one transaction. The prosecution said that these notes were abstracted by Mr. Jacob through Mr. Cheetham, and he defrauded the Nizam of Hyderabad of that sum of money, and committed criminal breach of trust by withdrawing that money from the Bank of Bengal, which had been deposited there for a particular purpose; that it has been proved that that money or part of it is at present, or was in the possession of Mr. Jacob on the 17th instant. The Penal Code dealt with the question as to what was stolen property, and Section 410 dealt with this particular case, as Mr. Jacob had taken away money which was not his, which was the Nizam's, and intended for a specified purpose, and he had misappropriated a portion of it himself. There was no difference in regard to this sum or the diamond, both of which were on precisely the same footing. This was stolen property within the meaning of the section, and he asked that the Magistrate should deal with it in a similar way to that in which he had dealt with the diamond or any other stolen property. If the property was Mr. Jacob's, it would be returned to him; if it was not, he had no right to be dealing with it, and it should remain in Court till the case was disposed of. It was scandalous that Mr. Jacob should be allowed to use this money to defend himself. In this the prosecution said that Mr. Jacob has admittedly in his possession stolen property, and that he had taken that property dishonestly from the Nizam, and the Magistrate should see that the property was not left in Mr. Jacob's hands for the purpose of using it for his defence. And he submitted that it would be a shocking thing in cases of the sort if persons who had come into possession of stolen property should be able to snap their fingers, and say they were going to spend it for their own defence or in any names they liked. On the last occasion Mr. Inverarity alluded to a notice inserted by Messrs. Sanderson and Company, and Mr. Inverarity informed the Magistrate that Mr. Jacob was anxious to go to Simla to raise the wherewithal to proceed to Hyderabad and to defend himself, and Mr. Inverarity had in consequence advised his client not to part with the notes.

Mr. Inverarity interposed and said that he had not said anything of the kind. What he had said was that his client was anxious to retain the notes till the conclusion of the trial.

Mr. Dunne said it was apparent that their recollections did not agree, but, however, it was a small matter. Mr. Inverarity had said that on a former occasion Mr. Jacob did not want to deal with these notes, if possible, and after the advertisement it would be very difficult for him to use the notes. Mr. Jacob had handed the notes to Mr. Burder, who had been to the Currency Office with the five notes that day and cashed them, with the result that Rs. 50,000 which the Nizam claimed as his, and which was the subject of the charge, but which Mr. Jacob said he was entitled to spend in any way he liked, and walk about in India with the remaining one lakh. The Magistrate had the fullest power to obtain these notes, and he hoped he would make the order he asked for. The talk about going to Simla and raising the wind was all nonsense. It was true that he wanted to go and spend a week at Simla, but it was certainly not for the purpose of consulting counsel. If Mr. Jacob was entitled why did he not cash the notes; he was free, and could have done so, instead of sending his solicitor? As to that action he would have to deal with it later on and in another mode. Under Section 94, counsel submitted the Magistrate had the power to grant the order.

The Magistrate—Is it a fact that five notes have been cashed to-day?

Mr. Dunne—Certainly.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Dunne had made some incorrect statements, and he desired that the Magistrate should make him prove them.

The Magistrate observed that the chief reason he had for letting Mr. Jacob keep the money was that he would not touch it, but the statement made by Mr. Dunne altered the case.

Mr. Inverarity did not think that Mr. Dunne was justified in putting things before the Court without being in a position to prove them. Mr. Dunne had made several statements, a number of which he positively denied.

Mr. Dunne—Which?

The Magistrate said he had understood that Mr. Jacob intended to go to Simla to raise money to pay counsel. If he had cashed the notes, it altered the facts considerably.

Mr. Inverarity said that he did not admit any other fact except that the notes were cashed, but denied the circumstances as stated by Mr. Dunne. The Magistrate had no power whatever to call upon Mr. Jacob to produce any property. There was nothing whatever in Section 94 entitling him to do that.

The Magistrate remarked that the diamond had been produced under that section.

Mr. Inverarity said that portion of the case was heard *ex parte*, and there had been no objection taken.

The Magistrate thought that he had the power under the section, as the production of the notes were desirable to the trial. The prosecution had proved that these 15 notes were a portion of the 23 lakhs.

Mr. Inverarity said that it was not drawn from the 23 lakhs; it was received from Mr. Cheetham. His client never really deposited any 23 lakhs of the Nizam.

The Magistrate observed that it was the same old 45 lakhs shifting backwards and forwards.

Mr. Inverarity asked how the production of these notes could assist the trial?

The Magistrate said that the circumstances were quite altered since he made his first order when he was under the impression that Mr. Jacob had not the slightest intention of using the notes. Under these circumstances, since the notes were alleged to be the property of the Nizam, and desirable for the purpose of the trial, he directed the issue of summonses on Messrs. Jacob and Burder to produce the ten notes.

Mr. Dunne wanted to know when the notes could be produced, as Mr. Jacob was leaving for Simla on Sunday night. He thought the summonses should be issued calling on them to attend and produce the notes.

The Magistrate said that he had no power to cause them to attend, but he would issue the summons for the production of the notes.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Dunne said that, as regards the Commission to Hyderabad, a telegram had been received from the Private Secretary to the Nizam, a copy of which had been furnished to the other side.

Mr. Inverarity said he had no objection to offer regarding this Commission.

Mr. Dunne then referred to the Commission to examine Mr. A. M. Ker at Simla.

Mr. Inverarity said he had no objection to offer to that either. He did not intend going up himself, but he was quite agreeable to the arrangements made.

Mr. Dunne asked if it would be agreeable to hold the Commission at Simla on Thursday?

Mr. Inverarity suggested Friday. It would not take much time, he presumed.

Mr. Dunne said the whole thing would not take an hour.

The Magistrate said that, in the matter of taking the exhibits to Hyderabad, he did not know whether they intended producing the original diamond or the model. He thought the original diamond should be shown to the Nizim, but it was not absolutely necessary. The Nizam could say if that was the diamond that was shown to him and rejected.

Mr. Dunne said that arrangements would have to be made for the conveyance of the diamond.

Mr. Inverarity said that his side did not intend to pay any of the costs of its going there or for the responsibility of its custody.

The Magistrate said the Court would do that. If the diamond was to go he would suggest that, as there were a large number of exhibits, the numbering, &c., of which were well known to his Interpreter, and as it would be Puja time, he could spare him. The Interpreter, who was willing to go should be sent.

Mr. Dunne observed that Mr. Jacob himself was in a state of nervousness while conveying the diamond to Hyderabad, owing to the danger of being robbed. He thought the Bank of Bengal would, for a consideration, send the stone to their Branch at Hyderabad. This, he thought, would be the safest course.

The Magistrate thought that if a couple of policemen accompanied the Interpreter, it would be safe enough, though he did not see the absolute necessity of the diamond being sent.

Mr. Dunne thought that the other side might probably want it produced there.

Mr. Inverarity said he certainly should. The Nizam was the principal witness in the case, and the diamond should be there.

The Magistrate said if that was the case he would have to issue an order, but the difficulty would be in getting the diamond safely to its destination.

Mr. Inverarity thought the Court was the proper party to make arrangements for the transit of the diamond.

The Magistrate asked how could the Court pay? He had no funds. If he sent the stone, he would probably send it by post, and if it was lost, it would be at the parties' risk. He had not the funds to pay for an escort.

Mr. Dunne thought that the question with reference to the sending of the diamond should be left open till Monday.

The Magistrate remarked that, say, the Bank refused to send it uninsured, did the prosecution intend to pay thousands for the insurance?

Mr. Inverarity said that all he wanted to mention was that the diamond must go. He did not care how it went. His side would not pay a farthing towards getting it there.

The Magistrate thought the best plan after all would be to send the Interpreter with the exhibits and all.

It was ultimately decided that the Interpreter should be sent with the Commission.

Mr. Dunne informed the Court that Mr. W. H. Cheetham wished to correct two points in his evidence given on Friday. He had stated that no one saw the stone after its arrival until it was shown to Mr. Cruickshank at the Bank of Bengal. He now remembered that Mr. Treamearne had seen it. The second point was with reference to a Bank slip for five lakhs. It was not for five lakhs, but for some smaller sum, which he believed was a payment by the Nizam for property purchased from Mr. Jacob.

Shortly after Mr. Burder appeared in answer to the summons calling on him to produce the notes.

Mr. Burder said that he declined to produce the notes. He had a lien on that Rs. 50,000, and it was quite impossible to estimate the costs likely to be incurred as solicitor, leaving aside what had been incurred already.

The Magistrate.—When did you receive those notes?

Mr. Burder.—Some time previous to the application made by Mr. Woodroffe, between the time that they were produced at the Bank and the time that the application was made.

The Magistrate.—You had the notes in your possession before the application was made?

Mr. Burder.—Of course. He did not know Mr. Woodroffe was going to make any application.

Mr. Dunne.—When costs were incurred, did that give Mr. Burder a lien?

Mr. Burder objected to answer the question.

Mr. Dunne.—The costs may be only Rs. 100, and yet a man might claim a lien on Rs. 50,000.

The Magistrate said that they had it on oath that large costs had been incurred. It could not be assumed that Mr. Burder was attempting to bolster up a fraud. He had already sworn that he had the notes in his possession before Mr. Woodroffe made his application.

Mr. Dunne.—It is not then part of the notes drawn by Mr. Jacob from the Bank of Bengal on the 27th?

The Magistrate.—Mr. Burder swears he holds a lien, and one can't force him unless he could shew some stronger authority, Mr. Burder was a solicitor of some standing, and would hardly contemplate a fraud.

Mr. Dunne considered it was a monstrous proceeding that the Court could not prevent a man charged with embezzlement from disposing of those funds.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Burder should be asked if he did not keep the notes as security for the Rs. 50,000, to which amount he had stood bail for Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Burder said that this was quite independent of that. He had been Mr. Jacob's solicitor for years on other matters, and not only this affair, and he would beg leave to intimate that solicitors did not come across from Bombay for Rs. 100, as was imputed by Mr. Dunne.

The Magistrate observed that, after what Mr. Burder had said, he could not force him to produce the notes.

Mr. Inverarity said that, in common fairness, Mr. Burder should be allowed to call further evidence to show that he had a lien on the notes.

The Magistrate said it was unnecessary.

The Magistrate to Mr. Jacob.—Do you produce any notes?

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Jacob had placed the five notes in the Alliance Bank of Simla for safe custody, and as the Bank had been closed for some hours, it being Saturday, he could not possibly produce them.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Jacob could give written authority to the Alliance Bank to produce them.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Jacob also claimed the notes as his property.

After some discussion it was arranged that Mr. Geddes should produce the notes on Monday.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that Mr. Jacob was under the impression that Mr. Dunne or the Nizam was going to get hold of the notes, and he wished to be thoroughly convinced that none of the Nizam's people should be allowed to carry them away.

The Magistrate—No; they will remain here.

On Saturday morning, at 11-30, Mr. Burder, the solicitor, who has recently arrived from Bombay in connection with the diamond case, went to the Currency Office and spoke to the Babu who had recently given evidence in Court. The Babu took the notes Mr. Burder tendered, and also his full name and address, and after a few minutes said: "These notes are stopped. We will pay you, but you must go to the Commissioner of Police." The Babu then gave Mr. Burder fifty rupee 1,000 notes and called a native police constable, and said something to him which Mr. Burder did not understand. Mr. Burder then asked the Babu if he had anything more to say, when an elderly Babu said: We cannot do anything. We can only point out to the police that this is the man who brought and cashed the lost notes." Mr. Burder then left the office, followed by the constable, who kept talking to him incessantly, and he was informed that the man wanted him to accompany him to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Burder refused to go and, getting into his *Gharee*, told the man to drive to his hotel. The constable then motioned as if to ask to sit on the box. Mr. Burder refused, on which the constable ordered the driver to stop. Mr. Burder therefore got out and had to walk to the hotel, followed by the constable. On entering the hotel Mr. Burder asked the constable to leave, but he refused. Mr. Burder then asked the Hotel Babu to ask the man what he wanted, and he said he wanted Mr. Burder to go to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Burder refused to go, and enquired if the constable would still take him, though he refused. He said he would, and Mr. Burder replied that he might do so, so long as he distinctly understood that Mr. Burder objected. Mr. Burder then went to the police compound, where he saw the Commissioner and his Deputy, and stated that he had been brought there in custody, and wished for an explanation. The Commissioner of Police, after hearing what the constable had to say, said that the man had acted without any orders, and that he would at once enquire into it, and expressed his regret for what had occurred. Mr. Burder then left.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32° C) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi.....	29·819	Calm.	1	88·6	77·6	87	0·22	22·56	+2·39
Agra.....	29·827	Calm.	2	90·6	78·4	85	...	23·67	−3·50
Cawnpore..	29·824	E N E	3	93·0	78·1	85	..	36·33	...
Allahabad.	29·775	E N E	2	94·4	79·6	83	..	43·06	+12·23
Jhansi	29·801	N W	1	90·4	77·7	83	..	30·99	−4·95
Jacobabad.	29·774	E S E	4	100·5	79·2	73	..	0·46	−2·43
Karachi....	29·838	N N W	9	89·0	78·7	83	..	0·21	−0·10
Ajmere....	29·852	W	6	90·7	76·1	74	0·02	6·29	−14·11
Deesa.....	29·839	W	8	92·8	75·3	79	..	11·43	−13·14
Rajkote ..	29·856	W S W	7	90·9	72·3	89	..	25·70	−3·18
Veraval....	29·854	Calm.	8	82·8	76·3	87	..	24·01	...
Neemuch..	29·859	W S W	6	83·8	70·9	75	0·28	19·17	−10·23
Indore	29·865	N N W	2	83·0	70·1	94	0·89	24·73	−6·51
Saugor	29·824	S W	2	89·3	72·1	82	..	53·94	+15·31
Jubbulpur.	29·849	N	2	86·9	72·1	93	0·15	65·70	+11·99
Hoshangabad	29·853	Calm.	4	87·3	68·3	96	0·75	54·72	+2·11
Khandwa...	29·848	N W	6	85·2	75·3	91	0·06	26·34	−2·43
Raipur	29·851	W N W	7	86·0	74·6	90	0·17	51·81	+5·03
Nagpoor ..	29·756	N N W	8	86·8	72·4	73	1·29	38·07	−4·63
Amraoti ..	29·797	W N W	6	88·8	72·9	81	..	22·11	−7·59
Akola	29·837	N W	9	86·1	71·8	80	..	15·45	−10·45
Surat.....	29·893	S W	L	88·0	75·1	91	..	60·61	+20·49
Malegaon..	29·883	W N W	6	87·3	69·3	71	..	13·66	−6·21
Bombay ..	29·890	E S E	8	86·2	77·1	92	0·07	70·14	−1·36
Poona (Yeravda)	29·935	W N W	11	87·1	68·5	76	...	12·61	−5·24
Sholapore.	29·884	N W	8	92·7	71·9	71	....	14·88	−9·68
Ratnagiri..	29·968	W N W	7	85·6	72·4	84	0·15	89·29	−12·14
Belgaum ..	29·896	W N W	5	81·3	64·8	83	..	33·93	+0·25
Goa.....	29·909	Calm.	8	85·1	76·4	87	0·02	51·49	..
Karwar....	29·914	N E	3	85·2	74·2	85	...	70·93	−10·85
Mangalore.	29·939	N	2	85·3	74·4	9.	0·05	79·73	−24·42
Calicut	29·914	N N W	11	85·3	74·4	85	..	72·24	−17·25
Cochin	29·918	N E	M	87·3	75·1	88	..	56·86	−17·66
Bangalore..	29·917	W S W	8	85·2	67·9	72	..	14·14	−2·96
Secunderabad	29·810	N N W	13	85·7	69·8	8.	0·8	13·55	−10·12
Masulipatm.	29·751	W N W	9	91·7	77·0	88	0·05	17·05	−4·38
Bellary	29·883	N W	13	88·5	74·3	6	0·05	4·13	−4·15
Cuddapah..	29·851	W N W	...	95·0	77·9	7.	0·01	10·38	−5·44
Madras	29·822	S S W	7	90·2	78·6	74	..	4·80	−9·86
Coimbatore	29·9·7	S	6	89·8	70·8	88	..	2·65	−3·24
Trichinopoly	29·861	W N W	4	93·1	76·5	63	..	9·06	−0·79
Negapatam	29·834	W S W	2	85·1	78·8	71	..	2·14	−3·02
Colombo. (2nd Sept.)	29·939	S W	10	87·0	79·5	6.	..	19·21	−3·85

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·30 (87·12); E. G. H.=0·56 (73·48); G. T. H.=0·17 (72·63); C. P.=0·07 (70·14).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been very rapid at Raipur, rapid at Jhansi, Secunderabad, Nagpur and Masulipatam, brisk at Akola, Amraoti and Sholapur, and moderate or slight at other places. Readings are lowest in the neighbourhood of Raipur and continue to be steadily high in Ceylon. The baric gardients to the eastwards of longitude 76° are steep, while in other districts they are moderate or slight. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression a little to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam or to the south-eastwrrds of Raipur. The barometer reads above the normal in Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India, the North-West Provinces and also at Saugor, Jubulpore, Jacobabad Hoshangabad, Deesa, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and below it elsewhere. Abnormals show that an area of low pressure exists a little to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam and a high pressure area over the Punjab. Winds over the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are cyclonic, and an abnormal south-easterly wind is observed at Bombay. Elsewhere they remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh at Calicut, Secunderabad and Bellary, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 16 at Bellary, 12 at Allahabad, and 10 at Karachi, Ajmere and Khandwa. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the average at Sholapur and about 4° to 5° in defect at Delhi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola and Madras, while the variations elsewhere are insignificant. The highest maximum was 100° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Rajputana, the North-West-Provinces and Mysore, and very cool at Hoshangabad, but the departures are generally small and irregular in other districts. The lowest temperature last night was 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has charged by small amounts and the skies are densely clouded on the Malabar Coast, in the Central Provinces and also at Allahabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. Rain has fallen in the Central Provinces (except at Saugor) and also at Delhi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The principal amounts received are 1·20" at Nagpur and about three-fourths of an inch at Hoshangabad and Indore. The gradient all along the West Coast is weak, and a few local showers only are probable. A barometric depression or storm exists a little to the south-eastwards of Raipur, and, as the barometer is falling briskly at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur, it will probably move westwards into Berar or to the neighbourhood of Khandwa. The weather in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and also at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency is very unsettled and promises more or less heavy rain. As the depression approaches Raipur, the weather on and off the North Konkan Coast is likely to become slightly disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The barometer has risen over North-East India and along the line of the Himalayas, except in the extreme North-West Punjab; elsewhere pressure has fallen. The decrease is greatest over Central parts of country, and depression which has crossed the Bay lies over Ganjam and Orissa. Winds are over large in part of India and circulate cyclonically around depression, but on West Coast and in North-West India, directions variable. The temperature generally has fallen except in the Sind, West Coast, Peninsula, and South Karnatic. No rain in greater parts of Bengal, North-West Provinces and Western India; elsewhere the fall is general. Amounts are considerable in Tavoy, Moulmein, Balasore, Cheybassa, Ludhiana, Simla; elsewhere moderate or light.

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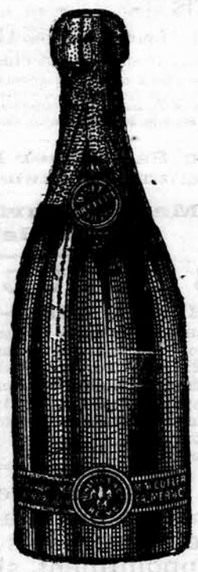

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PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled*. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
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